The Hebrew.

"חיי" עולם נטע בתוכינו—"The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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The Hebrew

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THE SINGULAR PREDICTION OF DR. GALL.

"You agree with the world, then, doctor, in thinking the princess of C. a superior being?"

"Perfect."

"Do you think her equal to a political intrigue?"

"Why, there is some finesse in her eyes, and in the expression of her face; but there is a want of management, resolution, of fertility in expedients."

"What think you of the brilliant Count de P.? It is but two weeks since he arrived at court, and already all the females in Vienna are distractedly in love with him. It is seldom that we find so much grace and noble bearing united to so much knowledge and such profound learning. It is the emperor's wish to marry him here, and attach him to his court. I predict for him a high destiny."

"I have as yet but glanced at him. He has every external advantage, but—"

"Nay, do not apply your system to him hastily."

"My judgment is founded on observation alone; and, as yet, I have not examined him so attentively as to enable me to pronounce a decided opinion upon him; but a fair exterior is not always an indication of good or great qualities."

"As for that, I give him up to your scrutiny. Analyze his features, feel again and again the protuberance of his brain, and I am satisfied you will be convinced with me, that never was there so fair a soul lodged in so perfect a body."

"Perhaps."

This conversation took place in the midst of a ball given in Vienna by Prince Metternich. There was assembled all that the court of Austria could display of the most illustrious and distinguished, as well by birth as by fortune. All the ambassadors from the different European courts; all the grand officers of the crown, decorated with ribbons, covered with rich embroideries, and glittering with diamonds; a crowd of charming females, the beautiful and the young, sparkling with precious stones, and arrayed with the greatest elegance. Amid this throng of high personages one of the most distinguished was the beautiful princess of C., by whom Metternich hoped to gain the favor of the emperor Alexander; and yet more conspicuous was the young count de P., whose noble birth, brilliant exterior, and amiable qualities had, in so short a time, captivated all the rank of Vienna.

The count had left a fine estate, situated at the extremity of Bohemia, and appeared for the first time at the court of Frances, to whom he came to render homage as his sovereign. Metternich had been peculiarly struck with him.

The first of these speakers, although his years exceeded fifty, had all the vigor and confidence of youth. His forehead, already bald, was high and open, and his marked and decided features gave evidence of his habits of thought and observation. The other was a man of about forty years of age, whose effeminate exterior, nevertheless, abounded in beauties. A high forehead, a well shaped nose, large blue eyes, and a pleasing mouth, whose smile came frequently and at will, composed his countenance. Above the common places of the world, he was easy and affable in his manners; master of himself under all circumstances, he knew how to participate in the follies and dissipation of the great, but always with the disposition and ability to profit by them.

This was the celebrated Doctor Gall, the illustrious physiologist; the other Prince Metternich, prime minister of the emperor of Austria.

According to his usual habit, the prince, in the middle of the *fete*, retired to the privacy of his own cabinet, to resume for a few moments his labors. Gall remained alone, and struck with the interest which Metternich, as well as those around him, evinced in the young count de P., endeavored to observe him, with fixed attention, during the rest of the evening.

As the count had just finished a waltz with the fascinating princess de S., and during which the crowd had gathered round to admire the delicacy and grace of his motions and the elegance of his manners, the prince, who had returned to the apartment, and had placed himself behind Gall, struck him lightly upon the shoulder.

"Well!" said he, "have you examined him and arrived at the conclusion that the count is a perfect being?"

Without replying, Gall withdrew the prince from the circle, and when they were alone,

"Your perfect being, prince," he said in a solemn manner, "is but a profound villain."

"By Saint Mary! doctor," said Metternich, laughing, "you jest. I am more convinced than ever I was before, that your system is false."

"You shall not hear," replied Gall, "the reasons which have formed this opinion; but wait, and time will show which of us is most deceived."

Several years afterwards the discovery of a crime, horrible and unheard of, gave a shock to the inhabitants of Germany. The perpetrator of this crime was brought before the high court of justice, and condemned to be degraded from his titles and dignities, and afterwards to be beheaded, which sentence was duly executed.

The criminal was the brilliant count de P.!

Two months after the ball given by Prince Metternich, and where we first found the count de P., this young noble married the heiress of one of the most illustrious houses in Hungary. Young and beautiful, she had but appeared at court when the emperor disposed of her hand, with her full consent, it is true, for she had not seen the count without feeling for him that strong sentiment with which he inspired all females at first sight. Immediately after their marriage the count withdrew to a distant estate, wishing, as he said, to enjoy in retirement, and without constraint, the happiness which he found in his new state. The first three years of their marriage were happy; the charms of which were augmented by the birth of two children. The count lived in complete retirement, neither visitieg his friends and relations, nor receiving a single visitor in the interior of his chateau. The countess, without having any ill treatment to complain of, began to find her husband cold, stern, and reserved. Often a gloomy cloud obscured his brow, and although he never uttered a harsh word, or chastised his vassals, they avoided his presence, and trembled merely at his look. He appeared to have but one pleasure, and that was in the chase. In all seasons of the year he delivered himself up to it, with an ardor always equal and unvaried. He preferred in general to hunt the deer, and as often as possible those of which the pursuit was attended with difficulty and peril. His object did not appear to be attained when the animal was killed at one blow; he endeavored merely to wound it, when he took pleasure in delivering it up to the fury of his dogs, and in calculating the duration of its agonies. It was only when the struggle was long, and the death-agony prolonged and loud, that a singular smile unwrinkled his brow, and disposed him to view with favor those who accompanied him. If the day had passed without furnishing one of these spectacles, he ordered a combat to be opened before him between his dogs, which he never permitted to be interrupted until one of them had yielded or fallen a victim. If it happened that some of them would fly from the arena, he killed them immediately on the spot.

These singularities, however, did not appear more strange than those of many of the Hungarian nobles, who had withdrawn from court and lived on their own estates. The count, besides, was liberal, and even profuse in his gifts to all who approached him.

Two or three months previously to this part of our story, he had attached a physician to his establishment, as he wished for the future no stranger in his service, nor any one to be allowed to penetrate into the interior of his chateau. This physician was largely remunerated, and had no other care than to attend to the health of the inhabitants of the manor. He had been recommended by the count to communicate as little as possible with the adjacent inhabitants, and above all to observe a profound silence respecting all that might pass under his observation.

One evening the count entered the chateau after an unsuccessful chase, his brow even darker than usual, and his mood more morose. Without changing his garments or taking any refreshment, as was his custom, he repaired at once to the apartment of the countess. She was alone with her children, who now formed her principal pleasure and consolation. To arise and to fold him in her arms, was her first movement. The count repulsed her gently, and without noticing his children commanded that they should immediately leave the apartment of their mother. When alone with his young wife he led her to a chair, and placing himself opposite, regarded her in such a manner as to study her slightest emotion. He then drew from his girdle a long dagger, with a bright handle and a triangular blade, well sharpened; and seemed to amuse himself by trying the point, and moving it across the end of his finger or the palm of his hand. The countess, trembling at this new and singular occupation of her husband, cast her eyes upon the ground, and waited, with an anxiety that may well be conceived, the end of this strange scene.

"Madam, you must die!"

"What mean you?" cried the countess, alarmed at these words, and the doleful accent with which they were pronounced.

"I repeat it, madam, you must die; and that without noise or complaint."

Seizing her then by the arm, he inflicted a slight wound in her side! She fell, without uttering a cry. When she came to her senses, she found herself on her couch. A bandage had been placed on the wound. The count was alone in the chamber, opposite the couch, regarding her with fixed eyes. A slight smile rested upon his lips, and he seemed happy in tracing in the features of his victim the various impressions which terror and suffering caused by turns to appear.

"I have changed my mind, madam," said he, when he perceived she was entirely recovered from her swoon. "You live; but, however, your life depends upon your discretion. At the slightest whisper of that which has happened, or may hereafter pass between us, I know how to ensure your silence forever."

The count continued his usual mode of life. Every day, when he returned from the chase, he went to the apartment of his wife, and examined carefully, without saying a word, the wound which he had made, as it healed. One evening, after passing his dagger over every part of the body of the countess, doubtless, for the purpose of exciting her agonies, he wounded her again, by a blow skillfully applied; commanding her at the same time to refrain from her complaints. When the wound was opened, he gratified himself by gazing for several minutes at the blood which flowed from the incision, and then departed, after bandaging it as before, without any marked emotion.

When this second wound was healed the same thing was repeated, and successively every eight days; and each time with the same calmness, the same inexplicable cruelty. Nobody in the chateau suspected the real cause of the alarming and increasing paleness and loss of strength which they observed in the countess, who was now almost continually confined to her chamber and to her couch.

However, nothing appeased the sanguinary appetite of the count de P. The beautiful body of the unfortunate countess was now but one horrible wound, covered as it was with the marks of the poniard. Although the wounds were slight, made as they had been with a refinement of satanic cruelty, so that no one of them should cause her death, yet they were now so multiplied that they produced a violent fever, which threatened to deprive this butcher of his horrible recreations. He reflected, and resolved to call upon his physician, after menacing his wife with all his anger if she betrayed his infernal secret, and threatening the physician with his severest displeasure if he dared to seek the cause of her illness.

This physician, as well as all the persons attached to the chateau, believed that the countess was the victim of a consumption, which had for its foundation the austere, gloomy, and secluded life which she had led. An able practitioner, he was not long in discovering that the condition of the countess had a cause more extraordinary. A man of judgment and of feeling, an admirer of her virtues and her resignation, he succeeded in extracting from her the horrible secret. Without quitting the chateau he found means of informing the authorities of what had taken place. One evening, when the count returned from the chase, the court of the chateau was filled with a corps of cavalry. Arrested, and conveyed to Pruda, he was tried, condemned, and executed.

In 1815, Gall, visiting Prince Metternich at Paris, found with him the grand duke Constantine.

"That, doctor," said the prince, when the grand duke had departed, "is a handsome man."

"His face has an expression of ferocity as decided as that of the bears which people the deserts of Siberia."

"Ah, doctor—"

"Do you recall to mind the count de P., that *perfect being?* His countenance, at least, was as handsome."

"I remember it but too well."

"The first was a monster whom a total want of sensibility rendered cruel: he sported with his emotions. This is but a ferocious brute by instinct."

ECHOES FROM THE CONTINENT.

The following, extracted from the Frankfort *Didaskalia* of the 18th ult., may prove a not uninteresting addition to your "Incidents of the War."

The search for the telegraphic communications of Paris with the north and south had cost the German troops much time and trouble; but all in vain, till mere chance led to the discovery. According to the *Bund*, count Bismarck, Gen. Moltke, and the Crown Prince of Prussia, received, for six days in succession, letters penned in a lady's hand, in which they were entreated to take measures, for the release of the writer's husband from prison at Montereau, in return for which act of kindness a weighty secret should be revealed to them. Such offers being received daily by the hundred, no notice whatever was taken of this. At an early hour, however, on the 25th of September, a lady was announced as urgently soliciting an interview with Count Bismarck. On her being admitted, she declared herself to be the writer of said letters. She further stated that her husband was a Hungarian by birth, named Joseph Lunzer, an Israelite from Presburg, who, having been naturalized in France, had since been engaged upon the staff of the General Telegraph Office in Paris Before the investment, he had received order to arrange the underground telegraph between Paris, and Tours and Rouen, and, when completed, to proceed to Montereau to keep guard over them and attend to any needful repairs. Upon the ramparts he received from General Trechu what purported to be a letter of recommendation. On reaching Montereau, however, he was told that being a German by birth, he must for the present be placed under surveillance. A few days ago the Maire submitted to him the following monstrous request: Three mines had been laid upon the railway to blow up the Germans with; these he was required to connect with an electrical battery, so arranged that they could easily be ignited. "My husband," continued the lady, "rejected the proposal, remarking that he had been charged to watch the existing telegraph, not to lay one down." Hereupon he was maltreated and cast into prison. She entreated, therefore, that her husband might be saved, as his life was in danger. Her statements having been authenticated, Bismarck discussed the matter with Moltke and three hours later a secret expedition composed of three squadrons of hussars, was dispatched to Montereau. The troops reached the surprised town in the evening; the astounded Maire was apprehended, and the Jewish engineer carried off and placed under Prussian surveillance. The mines referred to were thus discovered and destroyed, as was also the secret telegraph beneath the Seine in four different directions.

While consideration is shown in the highest regions toward consistent Jews, a freedom of discussion prevails as to the efficacy of Cristianity, such as would shock the nerves of some old May-meeting maid beyond recovery.

One of Germany's most celebrated scientific travelers, Gerhards Rohlfs, known especially by his African explorations, in a highly interesting lecture he has been delivering in the principal towns of Germany on Abyssinia, declared that the mental culture and moral status of Western Europe, imperfect as they are, are unquestionably due, not, as was too often assumed, to the humanizing influence of Christianity, but rather to the study of the Greek and Roman classics. He had witnessed amid the Abyssinian Christians the effect of Jesus' teachings, pure and simple, and had found the absence alike of cleanliness and godliness the result; dirtiness and a propensity to thieving being their chief characteristics. As a set-off against this, another traveler declared, less publicly, but none the less emphatically, that amid all his wanderings he had found true hospitality and the broadest humanity among the Jews.

It must not be supposed that statements such as these are allowed to go unquestioned; the medal has a reverse side, but the nobler obverse happily lies uppermost.

Thus a certain Baron von Scharf Scharffenstein evidently a thoroughbred of the old high-mettled school, has recently published, under the attractive title of "Judaism Unmasked," a first instalment of scurrilous attacks upon the "chosen race" in their dispersion, beginning with Frankfort-on-the-Main, whose downfall he attributes to our godless race. This he would have cast out root and branch; his hostility arising from an avowed conviction, that a general moral good-for-nothingness is the badge of all our tribe. To sustain this interesting thesis, with an industry deserving of a better cause, he rakes up all the dirty scandal that is available, together with much that is not, anent the Jews of the once free city; thundering against the meanness and rascality of individual Jews—qualities to be found in every community; as though all Christiandom had taken out a patent to keep corruption to themselves; and for a Jew to transgress the limit of morality his law enjoins upon him, were, so to say, a sort of poaching on his Christian neighbor's preserves. Happily the rubbish has proved so stale, flat and unprofitable in the market, that the sequel that was to follow hard upon it is not yet forthcoming. As to be well abused is by no means to be despised, I half regret the issue, as the English Jews were reserved for special fulmination.

Among the wondrous consequences of Germany's grand uprising is the downfall of the great Infallible, which alone, but for the stupendous magnitude of the still pending struggle, would suffice to set its lasting and distinctive mark upon the fleeting present. Already, according to the German journals, the glorious consequences are manifesting themselves amid the so-long oppressed Jewish citizens of the Papal States. The young priestly mender of soles—Cohen, the Roman shoemaker—surreptitiously kept back, when bent upon a cobbling mission by the myrmidons of His Holiness within the pale of the only saving church, has been restored to his community. Poor young Mortara is not spoken of, he having been kidnapped before any attachment to his ancestral faith could be engendered in him! Who knows but he may be reserved at some later date to help to reveal the mighty sham! For his long sorrowing parent's sake, I could wish that he too had been restored.

How marked the contrast between precept and practice, where true enlightenment among the people is wanting, is evidenced on comparing the condition of the Jews amid that law-abiding people, the Prussians—where the development of Jewish emancipation is retarded by a small, but powerful, party among the aristocracy, while the people at large, even including the peasantry, are their consistent advocates and friends—with their unhappy state in many parts of apparently more liberally governed Austria, where the people still grovel in brutish ignorance.

The Vienna *New Free Press*, of Oct. 10, reports as follows: On the 26th ult., a persecution of the Jews (Judenhetze, literally Jew-bait) took place in Gorlice (Galicia). A number of peasants forced their way into the synagogue during Divine Service, and commenced maltreating the Jews assembled there. On the present occasion, however, it proved rather dear sport to the aggressors; the Jews, being in the majority, showed a bold front and gave the disturbers of their peace a sound drubbing, and drove them out of the synagogue. Upwards of seventy arrests took place; but the higher authorities, failing to display the needful energy, the following epilogue to the drama is reported in the same gazette to have taken place in the neighborhood, at a place called Brzesko, on the 12th inst: Our peaceful town has been the scene of disgraceful persecution of the Jews. Profiting by the misplaced leniency of our police at Gorlite and elsewhere, the Christian inhabitants of the place sought and found a provocation. The local priest, addressing a Jewish inhabitant by the insulting epithet of "Du," the Jew retorted, whereupon the Christian population of the place, headed by the burgomaster and town councillors, determined to wreak vengeance on the Jewish community. Nearly the whole of the male population was called out, hastily armed with sticks, clubs, and spades, and an onslaught forthwith made upon the Jewish quarter. Stores were demolished and their occupants severely injured; and there is no telling where the matter would have ended, had it not been for the energetic measures taken by the Chief of the Circuit, named De Kaydi, who at once hastened to the spot, and checked imminent bloodshed with the aid of a few gensdarmes, summoned the military from the neighboring town of Wojnicz, and effected the arrest of the ringleaders. Instead, however, of his authority being sustained by the Circuit Court, those taken up by him have been discharged, and the excitement of the populace, as might have been expected, is becoming more violent than ever.—*J. Ch.*

LATER FROM PARIS.—We read much about the distress in the city of Paris caused by the scarcity of food, but our pen is unable to describe the anguish of the fashionable French ladies caused by their being unable to order as usual, their Cloaks at Messrs. Sullivan & Co's., No. 14 Montgomery street.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

"From Northern Syria to Sinai southwards the country seems to have certain natural divisions, marked by the comparative fertility of the soil of each. In Syria, at the present day, we have a well-watered and productive soil; in Palestine, after the Hermon district, the soil is much more barren, but must certainly at some time, when better cultivated, have been much more productive; south of the mountains of Judæa, to the point immediately below which Gadis is situated, the country, though now little more than a barren waste (from the failure of the water supply consequent upon neglect), presents signs of a most extensive culture, even at a comparatively modern period.

"This is undoubtedly the Negeb or south country of Pelestine, and Ain Gadis may be considered as situated nearly at the frontier of the district. Between this and the edge of the Tih plateau the country is even more barren, but there are still traces of a primeval race of inhabitants, in the cairns and nawamis, or stone huts to which I have before adverted. At the time of the exodus it must have borne a similar relation to the then fertile region of the Negeb which that now barren tract at the present day bears to Palestine. This would exactly answer to the description of the Bible, the Isra lites waiting as it were on the threshold of the southern portion of the Promised Land; and from the analogous recession of fertility northwards we may fairly conclude that the surrounding country was better supplied with water than it is now, and that it was, therefore, at least as suitable for the encampment of the Israelitish hosts as any spot in Sinai.

"But the spies went up from Cadesh and returned thither, bringing the grapes from Eshcol; it may be, therefore, objected that if Hebron be Eshcol, the distance is farther than the grapes could possibly have been brought, especially by men who would have to pass through the country with so much caution as they must have employed in their character of spies. Now, it is a curious fact that among the most striking characteristics of the Negeb are miles of hill-sides and valleys covered with the small stone heaps in regular swathes along which the grapes were trained, and which still retain the name of *telelatel-anab*, or grape-mounds.

"It may be that we shall have to modify the existing theories concerning the position of Eshcol, and I am myself inclined to place it much further south than Khalil, but in any case I think that no *prima facie* difficulty need be made of the relative positions of Eshcol and the Kadesh which I am now advocating.

"Dr. Robinson's theory that Kadesh must be sought for at Ain el Weibeh, in the neighborhood of the passes of Sufah and Figreh, immediately below the southern border of Palestine, does not seem a tenable one, especially from strategic considerations, for the children of Israel would have been confined, as it were, in a *cul-de-sac*, with the subjects of King Arad, the Amorites, the Edomites, and the Moabites completely hemming them in, whereas in the neighborhood of Ain el Gadis they would have nothing but the wilderness around them, and certainly no very formidable hostile peoples in their rear.

"From the results which we have ourselves obtained, we are inclined to the theory that the Israelites did not enter from any of the southern passes, or, indeed, spend much of their 'wanderings' in the barren plateau which bears that name (Tih), but rather that they proceeded from Ain Hadherah (Hazereth) by the way of Akabah, and entered the mountains south of the Negeb from the Arabah. Jebel 'Aradah was the farthest to the north-west of Sinai which our plan and my instructions allowed us to proceed, and that very name is etymologically the same with Haradeh, one of the stations on their route.

"Jebal Araif, the highest mountain in the district, was ascended by us, observations taken, and the surrounding country sketched in from the summit. This enabled us to ascertain correctly the nature of the southern edge of the Magrah plateau.

"Moweileh, the supposed site of Hagar's Well (though the orthodox Mahomedan tradition places it at Mecca), was next examined. The whole of this district abounds in curious stone remains, differing from any other which we had met with. Among them are cairns placed in rows, with great regularity on the edge of the cliff, and always facing the east. Besides these are ruins of very ancient dwellings covering the hill-tops. Between this and another similar spot, called Gaseimeh, were the remains of a rude kind of fort built of unhewn stones; this, the Bedouin tradition tells us, marks the frontier between the respective territories of the Moweileh and Gaseimeh Christians—Christians being the name given by them to the former inhabitants of the country in which they dwell, for they regard themselves as conquerors or immigrants from the peninsular of Arabia proper.

"Wadies Seram, el Birein, and the ruins of el Aujeh were next examined, and some very interesting vestiges of civilization were found there. El Aujeh was proposed by Robinson for the ancient Bodda, but that site was discovered elsewhere. Another much disputed position was that of Sebaita, the ancient Zephath. This we found to be a large town containing three churches and a tower, but now utterly deserted. It is situated in a large plain at the foot of the Magrah Mountains, and not far from the head of Wady el Abyedh.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[From the "London Jewish Chronicle."]

PANCHRISTIANISM.

[CONTINUED.]

And, if it be such an easy matter for shrewd intelligent observers to expose the pretended miracles which they clearly see through, to the credulous multitude, why are not the learned bishops of the Church of England more [illegible] to expose the thaumaturgists of Spiritualism and Mormonism?

The Jews, after the captivity, it is well known, had acquired from their heathen neighbors a superstitious belief in devils, and those who held this belief did not see the hand of God everywhere in the relief of the ailments; they were blind to the consequences of imperfect sepulture, unwholesome diet; filth, bad air, insufficient exercise, clothing, or shelter; they did not see that all maladies were the direct and natural penalty of transgressing the laws of health, but thought they were arbitrarily inflicted by the malevolence of Satan; and as they imagined that diseases were thus miraculously caused, they looked for a similar counterworking power to effect their cure, such as that of charms, incantations, exorcisms, etc. Jesus of Nazareth, so far from endeavoring to reform his countrymen from these pagan superstitions, was, by his teaching and example, constantly pandering to their credulity and confirming them in their errors; he professed, like Hopkins, the Puritan witch-finder, to carry on a great war against Satan; and, seeing the fanatical excitement which he stirred up in various places, it is not at all wonderful that he should at length arouse a suspicion of his being one of Satan's own agents, or, in other words, that his labors should be considered more productive of evil than good. As to the more enlightened Jews, who knew that the world was entirely in God's hands, and that there were no legions of evil spirits roaming about to vex poor human beings and burden them with diseases, they would not be likely to give any serious heed to the thaumaturgists, who worked on the imaginations of the credulous, by pretending to defeat the Satanic hosts and drive them away. The miracles of Jesus, being based on this superstitious belief in Satanic miracles, which they were supposed to counteract, did not require any very careful testing or critical investigation at their hands, for they carried their own condemnation in the very face of them. Moreover, any man going about to oppose the authority of the Sanhedrin and exhibiting miracles in proof of his doctrine, must have been at once discredited in the eyes of the more enlightened Jews, because these suspicious vouchers were put forth by all the schismatic and heathen pretenders of that age. The Scriptures, which formed the very life and soul of the Jewish religion, had been received not from the hands of miracle workers, but from the hands of the Sanhedrin, who derived their authority direct from Moses, and, with such high credentials, did not profess, and neither had any need, to work miracles. It must have been clear to every educated and thoughtful Israelite that God, after having established his church under the direction of the council of Moses, would not raise up another church in opposition thereto, and that the miraculous pretensions of the numerous schismatic preachers that were wandering about mutually confuted each other. The miracles which Jesus is said to have wrought were not different in character from those which were exhibited by other Jewish and Pagan thaumaturgists of that age; and neither can we discover that they were in any respect superior to the wonders of the mediæval period of Christianity, or more worthy of credit than the theatric illusions produced in our own time. Some of the Roman emperors were reputed to have the gift of healing by touch, and, till the beginning of the last century it is said to have been exercised by the kings of England and France; while the saints of the Roman Church, both living and dead, and even their garments and their tombs have been accredited with no end of sanative virtue. In the early part of the present century, Prince Hohenlohe produced a considerable sensation throughout Europe by the fame of his miracle cures, several of which were wrought on eminent persons and are well authenticated; but his biographers acknowledge that he often failed, that many of his cures were imperfect, and that several of his patients, after being completely cured, relapsed. Father Mathew is reputed to have wrought many miracles of healing some twenty years ago among the poor Irish people, to whom he gave his blessing or administered the temperence pledge; and healing by prayer and hand power continues to be largely practiced at the present day by the Mesmerists, the Spiritualists, and the Mormons.

Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, in his "Criterion of Miracles," after showing that a very large proportion of so-called miraculous cures can be satisfactorily explained as the effects of enthusiasm, proceeds to notice other cases which no hypothesis of mental excitement will suffice to account for; and these he thinks, must be ascribed to Imposture. A powerfully excited faith might occasionally remove dropsies, palsies, fevers, and other diseases which are caused by obstructions, or a derangement of the nervous system, but would not enable a confirmed cripple to suddenly recover the use of his limbs or a totally blind man to see. Yet it is evidently quite possible for a person to feign lameness or blindness, or any other serious chronic infirmity, and then proceed to drop the feint, on a sudden, and astonish people with his apparently miraculous cure. Feigning disease and its cure under such circumstances cannot be considered in the least inconsistent with what we know of human nature; and it is highly probable that in all the instances of miracle-healing it has been practised to a greater or less degree. The enthusiasm which had been honestly excited on such occasions would naturally lead on to imposture, since anything wonderful or extraordinary is intensely relished by ignorant minds, and they are strongly disposed to heighten and exaggerate it so as to make it appear more wonderful still.

It was much in this way that Edward Irving was imposed on by the miraculous pretensions of some of his ignorant followers. He had excited by his preaching an immense deal of enthusiasm among them, and a belief in the revival of the supernatural gifts which were said to have been exercised by the apostolic church, and at length they began to fancy that they could actually speak with other tongues as the spirit gave them utterance. And one went a little farther than another in exaggerating his gift, till that which was first simple fanaticism ended with cases of downright imposture. Irving, being perfectly honest and simple-minded himself, and not inclined to suspect deception in any who entertained his views, believed that the unintelligible jargon which he heard around him was really miraculous, and thus was completely deluded and carried away by the wonder-working artifices which had been evoked by his own preaching.

John Wesley was deceived in exactly the same manner by the artful mimicry of a number of honest and fanatical people who were brought together by his ministry. A recent writer, commenting on Southey's "Life of Wesley," says:

"The effects which he produced both upon body and mind appeared both to himself and his followers miraculous. Diseases were arrested or subdued by the faith which he inspired; madness was appeased; and in the sound and sane, paroxysms were excited which were new to pathology, and which he believed to be supernatural interpositions vouchsafed to him in furtherance of his efforts by the spirit of God or worked in opposition to them by the exasperated spirit of evil.

"Even frenzy was rebuked before him. In one of the workhouses which he visited was a young woman raving mad, screaming and tormenting herself continually; his countenance and manner and voice, always impressive, and doubly so to one who had been little accustomed to looks of kindness and words of consolation, acted upon her as oil upon the waves; the moment that he began she was still; and while he encouraged her to seek relief in prayer, saying, 'Jesus of Nazareth is able and willing to deliver you,' the tears ran down her cheeks. 'Oh where is faith upon earth?' he exclaims, when he relates this anecdote. 'Why are these poor wretches left under the bondage of Satan? Jesus! Master! give thou medicine to heal their sickness and deliver those who are now also vexed with unclean spirits.' Wesley always maintained that madness was frequently occasioned by demoniacal possession; and in his opinion he found many to encourage him. He visited a believer at night who was not expected to live till morning; the man was speechless and senseless, and his pulse was gone. 'A few of us,' says Wesley immediately, 'joined in prayer. I relate the naked fact; before we had done, his senses and his speech returned. Now he that will account for this by natural causes has my free leave; but I choose to say this is the power of God.'

"Imposture in all degrees, from the first natural exaggeration to downright fraud, kept pace with enthusiasm. Some of his followers began to get up exhibitions of demoniacal possessions and heavenly trances. The violent convulsions which these people had the art to bring upon themselves, Wesley was clearly convinced, were owing to the malice of Satan or to the work of the spirit of God, according to the nature of the case. Even children were principal actors in these impositions. A girl at Bristol being questioned judiciously concerning her frequent fits and trances, confessed that what she did was for the purpose of making Mr. Wesley take notice of her. He had not discovered that when occasion is afforded for imposture of this kind, the propensity to it is a vice to which children and young persons are especially addicted. If there be any obliquity of mind in the parties, sufficient motives are found in the pride of deceiving their elders and the pleasure they feel in exercising the monkey-like instinct of imitation"—(Barker's Review, vol. iii. No. 86).

The ignorant people who followed Jesus, and on whom his miracle of healing were wrought, had the same human nature as our Christian countrymen here in England, and were subject to the same bodily and mental infirmities. Not only had they the same kind of palsies, dropsies, fevers, and manias as those which were cured or relieved by John Wesley, they had other human weaknesses akin to those which were exhibited by Wesley's followers. They had the same passion for exaggeration, the same love of notoriety and love of wonder, the same unscrupulous zeal to further a cause; and these passions were in that age not kept in check by the criticism of a public press. What, then, could prevent them from resorting to the same trickery of counterfeiting diseases of an irremediable character in order to make their cure seem the more astounding and miraculous? It will, perhaps, be said that any attempt of the followers of Jesus to practise such artifices would have been instantly detected and rebuked by him; but we can nowhere find any evidence in the Gospel narratives of his having detected exaggeration or imposture. If there were any record of his manifesting this shrewdness among the sick multitude who surrounded him, Christian commentators would not have been backward in pointing it out, and in showing that Jesus was not to be imposed on by the mimicry of his ignorant followers, as Wesley and Irving were deceived by the false pretences of theirs. Those who admit that Jesus was a natural born man, subject to the common errors of humanity (and we care not to argue with others), must see that he was much more liable to be imposed on by supernatural pretensions than Wesley and Irving, since he lived in a ruder age and was not of the educated class; and as we learn from Josephus, people then abounded who were far more unscrupulous in the practice of pious fraud.

Bishop Douglass, in speaking of the miraculous cure of a lame and a blind man at Alexandria by the Emperor Vespasian, as recorded by the Roman historian Tacitus, says:

"It is certain that both the complaints said to have been cured could have been counterfeited. The lame and blind who in east our streets can see and use their decrepit arms and legs when the business of the day is over. Cures, therefore, may in such cases be pretended to be performed, while the spectators are dupes of a concerted scene of imposture. The lame need only move that member which before he did not use, and the blind open his contracted eyelids, and the work is done. To have recourse, therefore, to a supernatural interposition in this case, when the whole transaction can be so easily accounted for by supposing a collusion to subsist between the men who were to pretend a cure and the emperor, or at least his courtiers, would be highly superfluous. The eagerness of Vespasian's courtiers pressing him to make a trial of his healing power, and particularly of his physicians, who flattered him with a compliment of his being perhaps chosen by the gods as their instrument in this affair, these circumstances, added to the consideration that this whole transaction was to do honor to the emperor, authorize us sufficiently in our suspicions of fraud.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

It appears from a Savanah paper that politicians in that region are divided into two parties, designated as "colored negroes" and "white negroes."

The venerable William Howitt is writing a poem on the war.

The peanut crop of the United States will exceed 900,000 bushels this year.

The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby,..... Herausgeber.
Conrad Jacoby.... Geschäftsführer.

Korrespondenz des „Hebrew".

Originalberichte vom Kriegsschauplatz in Frankreich.

(Von unserem Correspondenten im 2. Preußischen Garde Regiment.)

Poncelle (vor Paris) 16. Nov. 1870. *)

Von Mong, aus welchem Orte ich meinen Bericht sandte **), marschirten wir nach Beauvais, — 3½ deutsche Meilen — vereinigten uns mit den übrigen Compagnien des Regiments und machten zusammen am nächsten Morgen die erwähnten Recognoscirungen. Wir legten an diesem Tage über 5 Meilen zurück, indem wir zuerst in der Richtung von Rouen nach Norden und dann im Zickzack uns nach Südosten wendend, nach Merg marschirten. Von hier ging es am folgenden Tage nach Beaumont (2¼ Meilen), wo wir Rubetag hatten. Während in Beauvais mir das Glück mit meinem Quartier lächelte, gelang es mir in Mery und namentlich in Beaumont, das schon an der großen Straße von Paris nach Havre liegt, nur mit vieler Mühe, mein Quartier erträglich und meinen Leuten überhaupt Unterkommen zu schaffen. Wir lagen in der Persan genannten Vorstadt von Beaumont, im ärmsten Viertel einer ausgesogenen Stadt, und verging mein ganzer Rasttag mit requiriren für die Compagnie, da es in den meisten Quartieren absolut nichts zu essen gab. Bei dieser Gelegenheit machte ich die Bekanntschaft des Maire, eines äußerst liebenswürdigen Mannes, in dessen Hause ich den Abend auf die angenehmste Weise verlebte, die ersten Fische des Feldzuges aß und den ersten Thee trank. Während bis zu diesem Tage das Wetter dauernd schön gewesen war, trat auf einmal ein vollständiger Wechsel desselben ein. Am 9. dss. fiel der erste Schnee und an demselben Tage rückten wir von Beaumont unter abwechselndem Regen- und Schneegestöber in unser Hauptquartier vor Paris. Vorher hatten wir schon an Decken, Matratzen, Stühlen, Tischen, Stroh, Heu u.s.w., circa 100 Wagen für das Regiment zusammengeholt, doch im Augenblicke des Ausrückens bekam ich mit mehreren Leuten den Auftrag, noch einige Decken aus einem unbewohnten Hause zu requiriren und kam hierdurch in den Train hinein, der 4 Stunden brauchte, unsern circa 2 Meilen weiten Weg zurückzulegen. In Poncelle, einem kleinen Weiler, liegt nun der Stab des Battaillons und unsere Compagnie. Ich war zuerst mit dem größten Theil der Compagnie im Schloß einquartirt, das, wie die meisten der Häuser — circa 20 — von der Bewohnerin, einer reichen, alten Dame, verlassen war. Vor uns hatten schon die 27er hier gelegen; man kann sich daher leicht vorstellen, in welchem Zustande wir das ziemlich neue, mit allem Comfort ausgestattet gewesene Gebäude vorfanden. Schon am nächsten Tage ging meine und die 10. Corporalschaft requiriren, da der Wein ausgegangen war und es auch noch an Decken für die Offiziere fehlte. Wir fuhren nach dem 2½ Meilen entfernten höchst malerisch an der Oize gelegenen Städtchen Boran, um unsere Vorräthe aus dem dortigen Schlosse, das einer Ehrendame der ci-devant Kaiserin gehört, zu ergänzen. Leer waren wir gekommen und mit 4 schwerbeladenen Wagen fuhren wir fort; alle in der heitersten Stimmung, denn dem prachtvollen Weinkeller war alle Würdigung geworden. Hier war die Requirirung einer ausgezeichneten Matratze nebst Laken, Kopfkissen und Decke, welche ich für die geleisteten Dienste für mich behalten durfte, das Angenehmste, obgleich ich den vortrefflichen Bordeaux auch nicht verachtet hatte. — Doch nun zu dem gefürchteten Vorpostendienst.

Am 12 dss. bezogen wir zum ersten Male unsern vor dem Dorfe Stains gelegenen Position, gerade St. Denis gegenüber. Um 6 Uhr rückten wir von Poncelle aus und gelangten nach 3 Stunden beschwerlichsten Marsches nach Stains. Mein (Schützen) Zug wurde in eine links am Eingange des Dorfes gelegene große Wachstuchfabrik detachirt. Ich selbst, zum Patrouilleur bestimmt, verlebte dort 24 sehr gemüthliche Stunden. Die Franzosen machten uns Tag und Nacht mit Trommeln und Trompeten Musik, sie schickten von Zeit zu Zeit eine unschädliche Granate über uns weg, exercirten vor unseren Augen auf dem Glacis von St. Denis und buddelten innerhalb Büchsenschußweite Kartoffeln. R. Dorn.

*) Obige Correspondenz auf 5 Feldpost-Karten geschrieben, ist uns verstümmelt zugegangen, da der Schluß bis heute fehlt.

**) Ist leider nicht angekommen. Die Red.

Arm und Reich bei den alten Juden.

Jemehr die sogenannte „sociale Frage" unsere Zeit beschäftigt, um so mehr dürften die socialen Zustände und die Anschauungen des alten Testamentes, soweit sei in diesen Bereich gehören, heute interessiren.

Wenn die folgende Darstellung ein Bild hiervon zu geben sucht, so möge dabei nicht vergessen werden, daß wir ein Ackerbau treibendes Volk in den alten Juden vor uns haben.

Der Unterschied von Arm und Reich ist ein sehr relativer; der sehr Arme hält schon den minder Armen für wohlhabend, dieser den wohlständigen Bürger für reich — und so fort in der Stufenreihe des Vermögens.

Dieser Unterschied also wird, da die communistischen Ideen nicht realisiren können und das Privateigenthum als eine natürliche Einrichtung stets fortbestehen muß, immer vorhanden sein. So heißt es denn auch im mosaischen Gesetze: „Es werden allezeit Arme im Lande sein." Wechselfälle des Lebens, die ungleiche Vermehrung der Familien, Krankheit, Trägheit oder Fleiß, Naturereignisse, Witterungsverhältnisse 2c. werden jenen Unterschied zwischen Mehr- und Wenigbesitzenden stets herbeiführen und festhalten. Wiewohl also Besitzverschiedenheit immer im Volke factisch vorhanden sein wird, so erscheint es dem mosaischen Gesetze doch dann eine Abnormität, wenn dieser Unterschied ein gar zu greller wird, und es sucht daher mit ganz besonders feinen Vorschriften dahin zu wirken, daß einmal überhaupt möglichst wenig wirklicher Pauperismus und eben so wenig übermäßiger Reichthum vorhanden sei; sodann sucht es nach Mitteln und Wegen, wie dem Besitzenden die Härte des Egoismus unmöglich gemacht und dem Armen die Schwere seiner Lage möglichst erleichtert werde.

Es werden somit drei sich gegenseitig beleuchtende Fragen zu beantworten sein. 1) Welche Gesetze sollen den unverhältnißmäßigen Reichthum verhindern? 2) Welche eine zu große Bedürftigkeit unmöglich machen? 3) Welche alle Bedrückung und Ausbeutung von Menschen ausschließen.

Nirgend redet das mosaische Gesetz der Ansammlung großer Schätze das Wort. Es existirt sogar ein direktes Verbot solcher Verlockung Ausgesetzten — für den König. Im Königsgesetze steht ausdrücklich: „Er soll auch nicht viel Silber und Gold sammeln." Auch sonst zeigt sich die Abgeneigtheit des Gesetzes gegen die Geldwirthschaft in dem unentwickelten Münzsystem, namentlich aber in dem gänzlichen Verbot des Zinsnehmens unter Israeliten. Hiermit sollte eine der wesentlichsten Quellen unmäßigen Reichthums vorweg verstopft werden. Alle Börsen- und Zinsgeschäfte, alle die lucrativen Geldspeculationsgeschäfte sind — wenigstens innerhalb des Volkes Israel — unmöglich gemacht. Da als die hauptsächlichste und fast einzige Grundlage des Besitzes Grund und Boden hingestellt wird, die Industrie deshalb, wenngleich nicht verachtet, doch auch nicht gehoben, der Handel aber eher gehindert, als befördert wird, so ist wiederum ein mächtiger Hebel für Ansammlung von modernen Reichthümern beseitigt. Dem Erwerbsleben sollte dadurch eine Basis gegeben werden, die beim Segen Gottes und treuem Fleiße ein solides und gesichertes Auskommen, und zwar keineswegs nur im Nothwendigsten verschafft, die aber zu besonderer Bereicherung, zu verwegenen Speculationen weder den nöthigen Spielraum bietet, noch überhaupt den Sinn hierfür zu wecken geeignet ist. Wir referiren hier nur Geschichte. Man halte uns also nicht für einen Apostel gegen die moderne Entwickelung der Volkswirthschaft!

Außerdem aber bestanden zufolge des mosaischen Gesetzes in Israel verschiedene Institutionen zur Beschränkung des Einzeleigenthums. Schon das Sabbathjahr, als alle sieben Jahre wiederkehrendes Neujahr, unterbrach die einseitig gesteigerte Ausnutzung des Bodens und lichtete etwa aufgespeicherte Vorräthe. Die Institutionen aber des stetigen Losungsrechtes und des Jubeljahres nahmen vollends jede Möglichkeit, in dauernder Weise sich vermehrtes Grundeigenthum zu verschaffen. Der Wohlhabende konnte für eine Reihe von Jahren mehrere Ländereien eigentlich nur pachten, denn sein Eigenthum wurden sie nicht.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, (5631) 1870.

[5631] לידה

תנוכה	(first day,) Monday, Dec. 19
ר"ח טבת	Saturday, Sunday, Dec. 24, 25
עשרה בטבת	Tuesday, January 3
ר"ח שבט	Monday, " 23
ר"ח אדר	Tuesday, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 22
תענית אסתר	Monday, March 6
פורים	Wednesday, March 8

AGENCIES:

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HANUKAH.

Hanukah, or the Feast of Dedication, commenced on Monday last. this festival is observed in memory of the dedication of the Altar, after it had been defiled by Antiochs Epimanes, instituted by Judas Maccabæus. It lasts eight days, and the religious service is marked by the lighting of certain lamps in commemoration of the miraculous preservation of a small jar of oil, which, in the time of a great calamity, afforded the means by which the sacred lamp was fed. The history narrated by the Book of Maccabees is one of most remarkable interest to all Jews. The bold war they maintained against their hethen oppressors is looked upon by all historians as one of the most astonishing chronicled. It was during this eventful period of Jewish history, that the events which are commemorated by the festival of Hanukah occurred. They are narrated in the fourth chapter of the first Book of Maccabees, which reads as follows, commencing at the 28th verse:

The next year therefore following. Lysias gathered together threescore thousand choice men of foot, and five thousand horsemen, that he might subdue them.

So they came into Idumea, and pitched their tents at Bethsura, and Judas met them with ten thousand men.

And when he saw that mighty army, he prayed, and said, Blessed art thou, O Savior of Israel, who didst quell the violence of the mighty men by the hand of thy servant David, and gavest the host of strangers into the hands of Jonathan, the son of Saul, and his armour-bearer;

Shut up this army in the hand of thy people Israel, and let them be confounded in their power and horsemen:

Make them to be of no courage, and cause the boldness of their strength to fall away, and let them quake at their destruction:

Cast them down with the sword of them that love thee, and let all those that love thy name praise thee with thanksgiving.

So they joined battle; and there were slain of the host of Lysias about five thousand men, even before them were they slain.

Now when Lysias saw his army put to flight, and the manliness of Judas' soldiers, and how they were ready either to live or die valliantly, he went into Antiochia, and gathered together a company of strangers, and having made his army greater than it was, he purposed to come again into Judea.

Then said Judas and his brethren, Behold, our enemies are discomfited; let us go up to cleanse and dedicate the sanctuary.

Upon this all the host assembled themselves together, and went up into Mount Sion.

And when they saw the sanctuary desolate, and the altar profaned, and the gates burned up, and shrubs growing in the courts as in a forest, or in one of the mountains, yea, and the priests' chambers pulled down;

They rent their clothes and made great lamentation, and cast ashes upon their heads,

And fell down flat to the ground on their faces, and blew an alarm with their trumpets, and cried toward heaven.

Then Judas appointed certain men to fight against those that were in the fortress, until he had cleansed the sanctuary.

So he chose priests of blameless conversation, such as had pleasure in the law;

Who cleansed the sanctuary, and bare out the defiled stones unto an unclean place.

And when as they consulted what to do with the altar of burnt offerings, which was profaned;

They thought it best to pull it down, lest it should be a reproach to them, because the heathen had defiled it: wherefore they pulled it down,

And laid up the stones in the mountain of the temple, in a convenient place, until there should come a prophet to shew what should be done with them.

Then they took whole stones, according to the law, and built a new alter according to the former:

And made up the sanctuary, and things that were in the temple, and hallowed the courts.

They made also new holy vessels, and into the temple they brought the candlestick, and the altar of burnt offerings, and of insense, and the table.

And upon the altar they burned insense, and the lamps that were upon the candlestick they lighted, that they might give light in the temple.

Furthermore they set the loaves upon the table, and spread out the vials, and finished all the works which they had begun to make.

Now on the five and twentieth day of the ninth month, which is called the month Casleu, in the hundred forty and eighth year, they rose up betimes in the morning,

And offered sacrifice according to the law upon the new altar of burnt-offerings, which they had made.

Look, at what time and what day the hethen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with songs and citherns, and harps, and cymbals.

Then all the people fell upon their faces, worshipping and praising the God of heaven, who had given them good success.

And so they kept the dedication of the altar eight days, and offered burnt-offerings with gladness, and sacrificed the sacrifice of deliverance and praise.

They decked also the fore-front of the temple with crowns of gold, and with shields; and the gates and the chambers they renewed, and hanged doors upon them.

Thus was there very great gladness among the people, for that the reproach of the hethen was put away.

Moreover Judas and his brethren, with the whole congregation of Israel, ordained that the days of the dedication of the altar should be kept in their season from year to year by the space of eight days, from the five and twentieth day of the month Casleu, with myrth and gladness.

At that time also they builded up the mount Sion with high walls and strong towers round about, lest the Gentiles should come and tread it down, as they had done before.

And they sat there a garrison to keep it, and fortified Bethsura to preserve it; that the people might have a defence against Idumea.

THE GREAT FAIR IN NEW YORK.

ITS REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

A more remarkable success than the Hebrew Charity Fair, our great city—rich, generous and benevolent,—has never witnessed. The enterprise and foresight of the managers have been surpassed by the extraordinary spirit and liberality of their guests.

A visitor to the Fair any afternoon this week witnessed one of the most pleasing sights he could desire to see. The seventy tables and departments were studies in animated nature. Generous, large-hearted men, women and children, were devoting themselves to the novel, troublesome and wearying task of selling at retail all sorts of articles, from a barrel of flour to a paper of pins; the most irrepressible of saleswomen and bookkeepers combined, flourished their pencils and made change for greenbacks in their incessant devotion to the lotteries of life; a regiment of committee-men, each with his work carefully prescribed in advance, unostentatiously and effectively maintained order throughout the Halls; and a brigade of the Toodles were shopping as if their souls depended upon the effort, consulting lists to see what they wanted, examining the tables to invent new wants, paying prices without a murmur, and accepting bargains with a resignation beautiful to behold.

But the evening is the period to visit the Fair. Then may be seen a veritable host of lovely women in neat attire, bestowing all their ingenuity and affection upon their chosen work. Then may be studied a collection of various characters, who go to the Fair to see who are there and have the ready excuses of impecuniosity when solicited to do their duty. Then may be witnessed a goodly company, one of the best and most joyous ever assembled in our great city, who recognize the object of the Fair as a beautiful realization of the charitable idea, and who are prepared to invest in anything and everything, to grumble at nothing, to look perpetually cheerful, and to communicate their serenity and happiness all round.

A more lovely spectacle can scarcely be imagined—glowing with bright colors, brilliant with light, gay and glorious in the noble assemblage of "fair women and brave men."

It manifests what the Israelites of New York can do when *united*. Every congregation and society is interested in the success of the Fair. All the ministers of every shade of opinion visit and patronize it, and extend it their genial blessing. It is safe to assume that they are the happiest of the visitors; we know they are second to none in constancy of attendance and in liberality.

A glance at the financial statement will show that the three Feits of the season were eclipsed by our Hebrew Fair before it had counted five days of existence. The contributions handed to the Treasurer before the opening, reached a respectable figure; but the receipts from the sale of articles and from raffles have been beyond precedent.

Surely, the people of New York are liberal to a fault.

THE RECEIPTS,

are as follows since the opening of the Fair:—Wednesday, November 30th, paid on the congregational lists, $35,017.30; sales of tables, $13,422.70; Thursday, $9592; Friday, (day only,) $1209.86; Saturday evening, $10,817.95; Monday, $9217.14; Tuesday, $7275.78; Wednesday, December 7th, $7454.60. Total, $94,007.33.

THE BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS

are truely perfect. The various committees work with great harmony, personal feelings are generally sacrificed, and all labor for the common welfare. Detectives and policemen abound; the majority in citizen's clothes, so that they may work more effectively. Very little robbery has thus far been attempted, the summary punishment inflicted on offenders being sufficient to ward off the dangerous classes. Every article sold is marked, and no one is allowed to leave the building with any parcel unmarked. An excellent system of checks prevails between tables and committees, departments and treasurers. Every table gives in its cash receipts nightly, in a large envelope duly marked and registered, receipts given and published, so as to correct errors. It is easily seen that business men compose the Finance Committee, their work is done so systematically.

The Fair will remain open, we understand, until Saturday evening, December 17th. Probably its success may warrant the Committee in continuing it a week later. The hours are from 2 to 11 P. M. daily, excepting Fridays, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Saturdays, from 6 to 11 P. M.—*Jewish Messenger.*

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

[From the Resident Correspondent of THE HEBREW.]

NEW YORK, December 6th, 1870.

EDITOR HEBREW:—The great excitement this week in Gotham amongst Jews and Gentiles is, no doubt, the great Hebrew Charity Fair, in the Fourteenth Street Armory. We have had so many large Fairs this season, that a great doubt was entertained whether this could be a success. And yet there is no doubt it will be a greater success than any of its predecessors. The late German Sanitary Fair realized a profit of $75,000, which was considered a great deal. This Fair, although it is but fairly opened, has already realized $85,000. On last Wednesday evening it was opened, and such a crowd as gathered is rarely seen. Governor John T. Hoffman opened it in person, by delivering a handsome oration, eulogizing the nature of the two charitable institutions for whose benefit the Fair was gotten up. And looking over the whole matter, we must confess the committees have worked excellently—the arrangements are perfect. The Mars Temple has, in the course of twelve hours, been changed into a temple of fairies, who vie with each other to look prettiest, most amiable, and to get as much money out of their admirers as is possible. Very few articles are sold: most are raffled out. Most every congregation or charitable society has its own table, upon which is spread donations of fancy articles to be raffled out. In the middle of the spacious hall is situated the Floral Temple, gotten up by the Purim Association, in a truly artistic style. Yet one is at a loss whether to admire more the beauties of nature in the line of flowers, or the beauty of the ladies who offer them for sale. In fact it would be inadvisable to any old bachelor who has made up his mind to enjoy single blessedness, or rather cursedness, to visit the Fair, in which fairies administer to the wants of the young men and the old men, fairly bewitching all. Opposite the entrance is a fine large picture of Franz Breitkopf, representing the children of Israel receiving the Law at the foot of Horeb, saying, "All the Lord has said we will do and hear." The Temple Adath Jeshurun, in Thirty-ninth street, has no less than nine tables at the Fair. On one is a representation of a Hebrew wedding, cut out of wood, with a veritable chupah, the minister and chazan in their Talith and official robes, the bridegroom attired in black broadcloth, the bride in the most fashionable attire, and dashing groomsmen and bridesmaids waiting upon the couple. On the other end of the table is a fine representation of Seder evening. Refreshments are handsomely provided for in the nature of Jauch's restaurant, who is one of the best caterers in the city. He pays for his privilege, twenty-five per cent. of his gross receipts to the Finance Committee. The furniture department contains fine sets of bedroom and parlor furniture, all of which are to be raffled out. Yesterday one lady won a set worth $150. Her chance cost her only one dollar. Another great attraction proves the lottery. One bond of the United States for $1,500 will here be raffled out. A chance costs but five dollars. In another lottery one hundred valuable chances are to be disposed of. Only four thousand tickets are sold at the rate of two dollars each. The *Voice of the Fair* is doing good business; single copies are sold at ten cents each, insuring a handsome profit to the Fair.

Last Wednesday afternoon the solemn installation of Akiba Egar Lodge No. 26, K. S. B., took place. Grand Saar Bro. P. Brown, handed over the charter personally, being well assisted by Bro. Gustavus Levy, D. G. S., Simon Meyer, Gr. Sofer, S. M. Roeder, Gr. Cohn. After the conclusion of the official business, Bro. Brown addressed the Lodge in a fine oration, treating the history of the order, its aims, objects, etc. He was followed by Bros. G. Levy and Meyers, and Bro. Roeder, who remarked that the time of the infancy of this order had passed, and that it must now commence to work for the spiritual want of Israel, as much as for its charitable principles. The officers of this new member of our brotherhood are E. Leventhal, M. D. Av., A. B. Lyons, Nassi, E. S. Levy, Attorney at Law, Ach.

A course of lectures, readings, debates, etc., will be held at the hall of Boruch Lodge No. 20, K. S. B., during the ensuing winter, and it is hoped that other lodges of our beloved order will imitate this example, and mental entertainments will be provided in every lodge.

The Archbishop of the New York diocese has issued a call to all Catholic churches to organize meetings for the purpose of expressing to their cheif head Pio nono, their loyalty to his cause, and to remonstrate against the possession of Rome by the impious heretic and arch-infidel Vittorio Emanuelo. In consequence there were extra meetings held in every Catholic Church of this city, on last Sunday, and most all expressed themselves as their chief spiritual adviser wished them to do. But it is our opinion that all this amounts to very little. It was not Victor Emanuel who dispossessed Pio nono. The light of the nineteenth century did it. The powers of darkness at last are subdued, and only in progress is centered the hope of mankind. The cause of the Papacy is irretrievably lost, because it has for many centuries opposed reason and science. The people will not believe any more dogmas which they cannot understand; and that faculty of the mind, reason, which God has given us, must be used. Blind faith does only draw to its shrines the votaries of ignorance, and must therefore succumb to the light which is breaking through the clouds of mediæval superstition, illumining all mankind and teaching them that they are all brothers, created by the same Heavenly Father, and destined to be all happy in the end, if they follow his law, laid down from time immemorial. The time of the only saving church is past, and with it, Papacy, its creature, must fall.

Truly yours, VERITAS.

THE MORTARA CASE.

The correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, thus writes concerning the boy Mortara:

"I lately had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Mdme. Mortara, the mother of the famous 'child Mortara,' whose fate many years ago occupied the attention of the entire European and especially the English press. A very respectable and numerous family is that of the Mortaras, but very unhappy indeed is the mother, who can never forget her beloved Edgar, snatched away thirteen years ago by the cruel fanaticism of priests. During my conversation with Mrs. Mortara, I did not conceal my curiosity to know something concerning her 'christened' son—whom I supposed, it would be easier to get back again, now that the Pope's government had been abolished. I already knew that the Italian civil authorities had succeeded in restoring to another Jewish family, named Cohen, their child, who had been taken away for the same reason; and I asked if she had made any attempt to obtain the same result. I was then informed—that M. Mortara had, not long after the entrance of the Italians into Rome, gone to pay a visit to his son, Don Pio Mortara, actually one of the most distinguished and learned young monks in one of the principal convents in Rome, affectionately received his father, who found him most devoted until the religious question was broached. To the prayers of his parent that he should retura home, where a tender mother was expecting him, he firmly, but at the same respectfully, replied, 'that he was on the path of truth, and very happy in his state; and no power on earth would be able to remove him from the religious career which he had undertaken, inspired by faith, and greatly aided by the care of Pius IX.' The unhappy father did not yield at the first trial, and expressed an intention of appealing to the Italian Government for justice. 'Justice can only be expected from God,' the young man replied; but he evidently appeared rather startled by the threat. The interview did not continue very long in the same tone, and it ended in the son's inviting his father to go and dine with him in the convent. The elder Mortara, however declined the offer.

"The evident immutability of the monk's resolution persuaded the father not to attempt anything with the Italian authorities, and he left Rome without any more hope. After several days a letter from Don Pio Mortara reached his family in Florence. It did not come from Rome—Don Pio wrote from Brussels. In this note. he announced that after his father's last visit he did not consider himself quite safe in Rome; he feared that violence might be offered to his will and opinions; and, the Pope and his protectors agreeing, he had fled to Belgium. I have related a true story, however strange it may appear; but knowing the immense care and trouble which the Pontiff and his dependents have bestowed upon young Edgar ever since the first days in which they took him under their guardianship—knowing their zeal in persuading him of the truth of Catholicism, and the rare intelligence of their proselyte—it may be easily understood that his ascetic sentiments, and gratitude towards those whom he recognized as his supporters, have completely changed his heart. Finally, on this subject, I shall give you one more incident. Don Pio, at the end of a scholastic year, gained the first prize. This won for the privileged student the right of being admitted to kiss the foot of his Holiness. When the lad was in his presence, Pius IX. addressed him very kindly and affably, and begged him to continue in his successful course for thus he would gratify his own paternal affection and interest. His Holiness then bestowed on young Mortara his blessing, and concluded with these very words: 'Figlio mio, quanto mi costa!' ('My son, how much you cost me!') Pius IX. thus recognized the fact, that the abduction of young Mortara, which had put Europe in commotion, had shaken one of the props of his temporal throne.

THE *Israelite* of December 9th, contains the following:

Henry Adler of Laurenceburg, Ind., a town 25 miles below Cincinnati, is the benevolent man who has deposited $10,000 (ten thousand dollars) with the trustees of K. K. B'nai Yeshurun of Cincinnati, in trust to be applied to the support of a college for the education of Jewish ministers, rabbis, preachers, teachers, &c. Mr. Adler has the immortal honor of having made the first substantial move in this direction. His name will forever lie inscribed at the head of an institution which, once established, will outlast all monuments of marble or brass, and will do more good to the sacred cause of Judaism and progressive humanity than all the wealth of millionairs bequeathed to posterity, can do. God bless Henry Adler. —*Israelite.*

OPERATIC CONCERTS. — At Mercantile Library Hall, a series of Operatic and Ballad Concerts are now being given by Mme. Caradini, the sisters Resina, Fannie, Isabella and Lizzie Coradini, and Messrs. Walter Sherwin and Joseph Small. The ladies are artistes of real merit, possessing fine and well cultivated voices, and are also splendid pianists. Their ballad singing is the best ever heard in this city.

MONTEFIORE LODGE BALL.—A Grand Ball will be given at Pacific Hall on Thursday next, by the above Lodge, for the benefit of their Widow and Orphan Fund. The price of tickets is reasonable, and we hope to see the Lodge realize a large amount towards their noble charity.

PANEIDOLON.—The performances of the Paneidolon at Platt's Hall, portraying the war in Europe, are now going on smoothly and for crowded houses.

(Von unserem Berliner Originalcorrespondenten.)

Berlin, 24. November 1870.

Unser Berliner Correspondent schreibt uns: Folgender Vorfall dürfte bei Ihren Lesern eine Genugthuung erregen, da er einen Beweis für den Einfluß der Alliance-israelite liefert und gleichzeitig auf das Haupt eines unserer Gegner glühende Kohlen sammelt.

Der Redakteur, der früher so Judenfeindlichen „Kreuzzeitung", Th. Fontaine, fiel vor mehreren Wochen in den Vogesen Franctireurs in die Hände, welche ihn nach Besancon schleppten. Hier sollte er unter der Anklage der Spionage vor ein Kriegsgericht gestellt werden. Herr Fontaine besitzt hohe Gönner und diese boten alles auf, seine Freilassung zu erwirken. Die Gesandten neutraler Mächte, selbst der Erzbischof von Besancon, Kardinal Mathieu, verwandten sich aufs eifrigste für ihn, doch vergebens. Fontaine wurde als Kriegsgefangener nach der Insel Oleron abgeführt und mußte den Weg dorthin unter vielen Entbehrungen, größtentheils zu Fuß zurücklegen.

Da wandte sich Professor Lazarus direkt nach Tours an Cremieux (die Leser erinnern sich wohl noch meines Berichtes vom Oktober 1869 über das Festmahl zu Ehren Cremieux, bei welchem Professor Lazarus präsidirte), und seiner warmen Fürsprache gelang es, die Freilassung des Herrn Fontaine zu erwirken. Der Redakteur der „Kreuzzeitung" verdankt also seine Freiheit den Bemühungen eines Israeliten, während alle Schritte der Gesandten und selbst eines katholischen Kirchenfürsten sich vergeblich erwiesen hatten.

Verlustliste jüdischer Soldaten im deutschen Heere.

(Direkt zusammengestellt für den „Hebrew".)

(Fortsetzung.)

Schlacht bei Mars la Tour und Gravelotte, 16. und 18. August.

3tes Westphael. Inf. Reg. No. 16.

Musk. Joseph David aus Atteln, Kr. Büren, verwundet.
" Wolff Meyer, Schuß durch den Hals.
" Simon Henkel, schwer verwundet.

3tes Garde Regiment zu Fuß.

Gren. Martin Abraham, Streifschuß an der rechten Seite.
" Paul Jacob aus Berlin, leicht verw., Schuß in den Arm.
Gefr. Moritz Leib aus Eilenburg, Kr. Delitzsch, leicht verwundet am Fuß.

Gefecht bei Chateaudun, 18. Oktober.

3tes Hessisches Inf. Reg. No. 83.

Musk. David Schwarz aus Blankenbach, Kr. Rotenburg, schwer verw., Schuß durch den Hinterkopf.

Auf Vorposten vor Paris.

Füsil. Louis Hoff aus Abelnau, leicht verwundet, Schuß in den Oberschenkel; Lazareth Gonesse.
" Max Simon Josephson aus Laudenbach, Kr. Straßburg, schwer verw., Granatschuß durch den rechten Unterschenkel.
" Simon Buda aus Gleiwitz, schwer verwundet, Schuß durch die Brust, Verletzung der Lunge und Zersplitterung des Schlüsselbeins, Lazareth Ablon.

Sturm von Le Bourget, 28. und 30. Oktober.

Kaiser Franz Garde-Gren. Reg.

Einjähr. Freiwilliger Georg Burckhardt aus Neuenburg, todt.
Gren. Sigismund Born aus Heidelberg, todt. Schuß durch die Brust.

Belagerung von Soissons am 12. Oktober.

Kannonier Jacob Michalski aus Wallowitz, Kr. Czarnikau. Contusion am Kopf, Verbrennung im Gesicht und Hände.

Deutsches Theater.

Die effectvolle Posse „Der Budiker und sein Kind" von Salingre, hatte am vergangenen Sonntag ihre Anziehungskraft aufs glänzendste bewährt. Das Theater war in allen seinen Räumen aufs Beste gefüllt, und der Beifall, der dem Stücke sowohl, wie seinen Darstellern von allen Seiten zu Theil wurde, bewies, wie sehr das Eine sowohl wie die Anderen das Publikum befriedigten.

Am nächsten Sonntag harret im deutschen Theater ein außergewöhnlicher Genuß unser, nämlich die Aufführung von Lortzings ebenso bekannter, wie beliebter Oper, Czar und Zimmermann. Wir hoffen, daß unser Publikum, die Gelegenheit nach langer Zeit wiedereinmal eine deutsche Oper zu hören, nicht unbenutzt vorüber gehen lassen wird.

ELECTION OF OFFICETS.—At the meeting of the First Hebrew Ladies Mutual Benefit Association held yesterday, the following named gentlemen were duly elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, P. Abrahamson (re-elected); Vice-President, G. Baum; Secretary, H. Peiser; Treasurer, H. Danziger (re-elected); Trustees, L. Peiser (re-elected), H. Burkhim, A. Michel; Messenger, T. Faust; Physician, M. Reckman; Druggist, E. Abrahamson.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a regular meeting of the Chebra B'nai Yisrael, held on Sunday, December 18th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. Livingston; Vice-President, J. Roth; Recording Secretary, A. J. Prager; Finance Secretary, Morris Wolff; Treasurer, S. Levy; Trustees, S. Tichnor, S. Goldman, S. Saalburg, Davis Jacob; Messenger, L. Marshall; Physician, Dr. Provest; Druggist, E. Abrahamson.

EUREKA SOCIAL CLUB.—At the semi-annual meeting of this Club, on Sunday the 18th instant, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Alex. L. Badt; Vice-President, J. Abramson; Treasurer, H. Myers; Committee of Arrangements, T. Bearwald, L. Flatau, A. Kaplan.

CINCINNATI.—Several gentlemen have established a mutual assistance society, under the name *Hebra Kadisha Mikveh Israel*, with about seventy-five members, who elected Herman Loewenstein, President; G. Hilp, Vice-President; Simon Wolfstein, Secretary; Samuel Weil, Treasurer, and the following directors: Messrs. S. Bloom, Jos. Shegler and M. Hilp.

The main object is for the benefit of widows, on the plan of the endowment association, each member at the decease of one of the number paying $2.00, the entire sum to go to the widow. It is certainly a good plan to bring our charities, especially for the widows and orphans, into a uniform system, so that begging like misery be prevented by proper means.—*Israelite.*

BAD PRACTICE.—You might as well expect to relieve and cure an inflamed eye by dusting irritating powders into it, as to expect to subdue and cure Catarrh (which is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages in the head) by the use of irritating snuffs or strong, caustic solutions. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures Catarrh by its mild, soothing action, which subdues the inflammation and restores the natural secretion of the mucous follicles. The proprietor offers $500 for a case of Catarrh that he cannot cure. Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Sold by druggists. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a friend in deed. Who has not found it such in curing all diseases of the lungs and throat, coughs, colds, and pulmonary affections, and "last, not least," Consumption?

—The finest watches and best in the state, can only be had at Tucker's.

— Die Gold- und Silberwaaren-Fabrik von J. W. Tucker u. Co., Nordwest Ecke von Sutter und Montgomery Straßen, hat sich durch ganz Californien eines so ausgezeichneten Rufes zu erfreuen, daß wir wohl kaum erst nöthig haben unsere Leser darauf aufmerksam zu machen, daß sie dort die schönsten und billigsten Schmuckwaaren kaufen können.

WOODWARD'S GARDEN.—Great attractions are offered at this place of resort. Families and parties will find this place the most delightful to spend a day in. The splendid menagerie, gallery of fine paintings, museums, etc. etc., are worth alone double the price of admission to see.

—It is, perhaps, not universally known that in our city, suits are made to order which are superior to most clothing manufactured in the East. Among the oldest firms of Merchant Tailors, and best known for their superior workmanship, is Messrs. J. L. Brooks, 710 Montgomery street, near Washington. Whoever wants to be in fashion should get his clothing made at the above establishment.

—The ladies will, we are sure, be thankful to us if we direct them to the *only* place in this city where they can be sure to be accommodated not only with the very latest and most fashionable styles in boots and shoes, but also with footwear which fits to a nicety, and the price of which, is, withal, very moderate. We have allusion to P. Kelly's Prize Boot Store of the Pacific Coast, No. 327 and 329 Bush St., above Kearny, near the Alhambra Theatre, South side.

—Don't forget that in spite of Mr. Lederer No. 18 Kearny street, having lately come in possession of an immense fortune, he still persists, out of pure love of the thing, to wait on all his customers, especially ladies, who honor him with a call at the above store, to purchase at the well known low rates, these splendid worsteds, fancy wool, etc., etc.

BORN.

In this city December 17, to the wife of Simon Marks, a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, December 17th, David Mendel to Mrs. Emma Simons.

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MRS. A. T. WARSCHAUER.....PROPRIETRESS

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NATHANIEL PAGE.

San Francisco, November 10, 1870.

We, the undersigned, having purchased of Nathaniel Page his entire interest in the Union Lumber Yard, corner of Mission and Spear streets, have this day entered into copartnership, under the firm name of PAGE & COWELL, for the purpose of carrying on the lumber business at the old stand. We respectfully solicit a liberal share of the patronage of the friends of the old firm, as well as those of our own, and the public in general.

B. FRANK PAGE,
J. HARPER COWELL.

San Francisco, Nov. 10, 1870.

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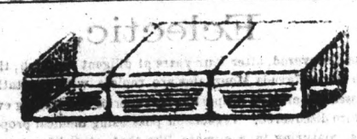

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Near Montgomery, San Francisco.

SIEGFRIED & LOHSE, Prop'rs.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION, ESPECIALLY of the Traveling Public, to the superior accommodations the above first-class Hotel offers.

Guests can be sure to find all the comforts of a home.

☞ Rooms can be had with or without Board.

PIONEER SALT WORKS.

B. F. Barton & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SALT,

Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Sup. Carbonate Soda,

NOS. 211 AND 213 SACRAMENTO ST.

Bet. Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Liverpool, Carmen Island, San Quentin, California Dairy, Table, Ground Rock, Crushed and Rock Salt.

SEEDS, FRESH SEEDS.

NEW YORK

Seed Warehouse!

C. L. Kellogg's

CATALOGUE FOR 1871.

No. 427 Sansome street, - - Near Clay,

San Francisco.

☞ Importer and Dealer in Garden, Field, Fruit Flower, and Tree Seeds.

Dutch Bulbous Roots imported direct from the first Flower Nurseries in Vozelensang, Haarlem.

L. Quint, 1309 Mason street, J. H. Hardy, 508 Second st.

QUINT & HARDY,

Attorneys at Law,

NO. 32.....MONTGOMERY BLOCK,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MILLER & HALEY'S MILLS

BERRY STREET,

Between Third and Fourth,.....San Francisco.

HAVING BEEN BURNED OUT AT THE LATE fire on Fremont street, we have removed our business to the above locality, where the manufacture of sash blinds, doors, frames, mouldings, etc., in connection with a general mill business, will be carried on by us as formerly, and where we shall be pleased to see all of our old friends and patrons, and as many new ones as may favor us with a call.

Thankful for past favors, and especially for the sympathy extended to us for our late heavy losses, we intend, as heretofore, to deserve the patronage of the public by strict attention to business, fair dealing, and justice to our customers.

MILLER & HALEY.

PIONEER PAPER MILLS,

TAYLORVILLE, Marin County,

S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,.....Proprietors.

416 CLAY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Awarded for the Best Paper

....MANUFACTURERS OF....

Manilla Wrapping White Paper,

....AND....

Paper Bags, etc.

Neuer Cigar Store,

No. 804 Market Straße,

Zwischen Dupont und Stockton,.....San Francisco.

Christ Volkmar, - - Eigenthümer.

Branch-Store:

Nordost-Ecke von Commercial und Kearny Straßen.

Hierdurch erlaube ich mir, meinen Freunden sowie dem Publikum im Allgemeinen ergebenst anzuzeigen, daß ich außer meinem schon seit längerer Zeit bestehenden Store, obigen zentral gelegenen mit einem guten Assortement der feinsten importirten und hiesigen Cigarren, sowie der besten Rauch- und Kautabake eröffnet habe. Durch besondere Facilitäten bin ich im Stande, Eigenthümer wie Geschäfte und Salons mit den besten Cigarren zu ungemein billigen Preisen zu versehen.

FROM PINE TO BUSH STREET.

N. P. COLE & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED

TO THE ELEGANT WAREROOMS

Just Completed for them,

NOS. 220, 222, 224 and 226 BUSH STREET,

ADJOINING THE

MERCANTILE LIBRARY

Where they will open with the LARGEST and BEST stock of FURNITURE and

BEDDING!

Ever Seen in San Francisco.

☞ A Museum for strangers—all are welcome, and will receive attention. Come and see. We will convince buyers that we are in earnest.

Prices Lower than Ever, N. P. COLE & CO.

PURE WINES

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully announce to the Jewish community, that he has now on hand

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,

for use during the Holidays.

G. GROEZINGER,

NORTHWEST COR. PINE & BATTERY STS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

WILLIAM LEVY,

Livery and Sale Stable,

NO. 24 MORTON STREET,

Running through to No. 133 Post street,

Bet. Kearny and Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Horses taken to Board; also, bought, sold, or exchanged.

CHINA & JAPAN,

MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office—Shanghae, China.

CAPITAL.....1,500,000 Taels, Shanghae Sycee.

$2,250,000 Gold Coin.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....300,000 Taels,

$450,000 Gold.

POLICIES GRANTED ON MARINE RISK

TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AT Current Rates and Losses Payable at any part where the Company is represented.

In addition to the usual rebate of (10) ten per cent., the Company returns annually to the assured (30) thirty per cent of its net profits, as a bonus, to all Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, rateably, in proportion to the amount of net Premium contributed.

W. H. FOSTER, JR.
Agent for Pacific Coast,
206 Sansome street,
San Francisco.

Zu verkaufen.

Ex Pacific Mail Dampfer:

Letzte Sendungen

Die feinsten Sorten von Pingsuey grünem Thee,

"Dragon" and "China-Chin" Shops,

Superlative hand-rolled shot Gunpowder:
Extra bester Nankin, Moyune do.
do. do. do. do. Imperial;
do do. do. do. Young Hyson;
do. do. do. fragrant Young Hyson;

Moyune Congou.

Ein theurer, gehaltreicher Brea fast Thee.

Foochow Tea-Mixture.

200 Kisten beruehmten "Eagle Chon" Breakfast Mixture.

Eine Specialitaet Delicacies.

Amoy Oolong and Souchongs,
Extra beste.

Canton Pumchong,

200 Kisten, feinest riechend in Papier verpackt. Jede Kiste enthaelt 36 Pfund Thee netto.

☞ Zu haben bei W. H. Foster, Jr.,
206 Sansome strasse.

REMOVAL.

B. MENDESSOLLE, IMPORTER AND DEALER in Wines and Liquors, has removed from 212 Jackson street to 513 SACRAMENTO STREET, between Montgomery and Sansome streets.

LARKINS & CO.,

..MANUFACTURERS OF..

CARRIAGES

of all descriptions,

621 and 623 Howard street, - - Cor. Hubbard,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ All kinds of Jobbing and Carriage Painting done at the shortest notice.

DOLLOWAY & CO.,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

No. 3 7 Kearny street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Printing of every description done with neatness and at very lowest rates.

EVEANDER SCHREIBER,

TEACHER OF

Vocal and Instrumental Music,

RESIDENCE, 630 PACIFIC STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Orders received at Sherman & Hyde's Music Store, 120 Kearny street, cor. Sutter.

Bridgeport der ganzen Welt voraus.

Unsere Bridgeport Leser werden gewiß mit Stolz die Notizen gelesen haben, die wir von Zeit zu Zeit über den Fortschritt und Wachsthum unserer Stadt gebracht haben. Wir glauben mit Bestimmtheit sagen zu können, daß wir in dieser Beziehung hinter keiner Stadt in oder außerhalb New Englands zurückstehen. Es sind jedoch viele Punkte in der innern Werkthätigkeit unserer Fabrikinteressen, die nicht zu den Ohren des Publikums kommen, und die, wenn sie bekannt wurden, ein Stolz für Jeden, welcher sich über das schnelle Wachsthum Bridgeports interessirt, sein würde.

Einen solchen interessanten Punkt haben wir jüngst in Verbindung mit der Howe Maschinen Compagnie kennen gelernt und beeilen uns denselben unseren Lesern mitzutheilen.

Das feine Gebäude, von 400 Fuß Länge und 3 Stockwerke hoch, welches nun seiner Vollendung entgegensieht, in Verbindung mit dem Fabrik-Gebäude zeigt, wie unsere Leser finden werden, von den wundervollen Fortschritt in der innern Werkthätigkeit dieses Etablissements. Ein Resultat ist hier während der letzten zwei oder drei Wochen erzielt worden, welches, wie klein es auch im Vergleich zu vielleicht ferneren Epochen der Geschichte der Nähmaschinen erscheinen möge, vorläufig Alles, was bis jetzt hierin hier oder irgend anderswo geleistet, weit übertrifft. Sie sind zwar augenblicklich noch nicht im Stande von allen Facilitäten, welches das neue Gebäude bietet, Gebrauch zu machen, aber ihre tägliche Fabrikation übertrifft heute schon, die wöchentliche von 3 Jahren zurück. Die Nachweise in der Fabrik zeigen, daß während der 6 Tage endend mit Sonnabend, Aug, 20. 2020 und während der nächsten Woche 2429 Nähmaschinen fabrizirt wurden. Dieses ist im Durchschnitt mehr als 400 Maschinen per Tag, und wie geglaubt wird, die größte Production, welche in einer Woche jemals in irgend einem Nähmaschinen Etablissement hier oder anderweitig gemacht worden.

Unsere Mitbürger können daher wohl über jenes Resultat eines Bridgeporter Hauses stolz sein, und ist nur zu hoffen, daß dieses Etablissement fortfahren möge, durch seine energische Thätigkeit, schätzbare Hülfe zum Fortschritt und Wachsthum unserer Stadt leihen möge.

Agent für die Howe Sewing Machine Co. in San Francisco,

H. A. Deming,

No. 137 Kearny Straße.

— Dr. T. C. Jessup ist von den östlichen Staaten wieder zurückgekehrt, und kann in seinen alten Räumen, Ecke Sutter und Montgomery Straßen, über Tucker's consultirt werden. Er ist präparirt, jeden Anforderungen seiner alten sowie etwaigen neuen Kunden, die ihm beehren, zu genügen. Jede Arbeit in dieser Offiz, die nicht zur Zufriedenheit ausfällt, wird bei persönlichem Ansuchen nochmals besorgt. Die Preise sind, um mit denjenigen in den östlichen Staaten zu correspondiren, um 25 Cents reducirt worden. Beste Rubber-Platten, volle Obere oder Untere, zu $25, wobei Zufriedenheit garantirt wird. Die colossale Anzahl von Platten, von ihm gemacht, welche jetzt getragen werden, geben eine genügende Garantie seines Erfolges in dieser Branche. Alle sollten bei ihm vorsprechen, ehe sie ihre Arbeit anderweitig machen lassen

FURS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.—The largest fur establishment on this Coast, Messrs. H. Liebes & Co., 129 Montgomery street, which shipped most of their goods always to the European market, are prevented from doing so this year by the Franco-German war. They are obliged, therefore, to sell all their goods here, and offer the same at astonishingly low prices. Everybody should call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

PHOTOGRAPHING.—We verily believe that Messrs. Bradley and Rulofson are entitled not only to the confidence, but the gratitude of this entire community for the many improvements made in the art of Photographing. They are pre eminently the leaders of the art in San Francisco. Go and see their "Rembrandt" and Marine Photographs If you want a good picture go to Bradley & Rulofson. *

— Wir machen unsere Leserinnen ganz besonders darauf aufmerksam, daß sie bei Taafe & Co., 9 Montgomery Straße, alle Arten Dry Goods besser und billiger, wie bei irgend einem andern Hause hiesiger Stadt kaufen können.

CANDIES, ETC.—Falsely circulated reports to the contrary, Messrs. Schroeder & Albrecht, manufacturers of candies, etc., continue their old and well established business at Nos. 418 and 420 Clay street. Retail dealers will find everything they need for the coming holidays in greatest variety at the above establishment, and the prices will be found lower than at any other place in this city. Don't forget to call.

Photographien. — Von allen Photographien, die uns bis jetzt vor Augen gekommen sind, müssen wir denen, die die Herren Brown & Otto, 28 Dritte Straße, verfertigen, den Preis zuerkennen, da dieselben in jeder Hinsicht aufs Beste ausgeführt sind. Trotzdem sind die Preise für dieselben viel niedriger, als sie gewöhnlich gefordert werden.

FURNITURE.—It is an object of interest to all heads of families to know where they can purchase good and substantial furniture and bedding at reasonable rates, especially at these times when the holidays are close at hand. We recommend all in want of any goods of the above description to call at the furniture warerooms of Mr. A. J. Shaber, No. 707 Market street, near Third, who has the reputation of selling first-class goods lower than any other firm in this city. *

WANTED.—Three or four intelligent boys to sell a useful article on commission. References required. Apply at 20 and 2 Grand Central Market, Market street near Sixth. *

OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE.—Frank Johnson's oyster and chop house, corner of Clay and Leidesdorff streets, located for the past eighteen years. This saloon has been newly and elegantly fitted up with private rooms suitable for ladies and parties. Fresh Oregon oysters will be served up in every style, as well as all the luxuries and delicacies the market affords. Particular attention will be paid to the cuisine. Epicures will do well to visit the chop house of Frank Johnson. *

☞ Kearnystraße ist jetzt die schönste Straße der Stadt. Großartige Geschäfte eröffnen dort ihre Prachtläden. Die feinsten Restaurationen befinden sich dort. Unter ihnen verdient besonders die der Herren Youngworth u. Gibson besondere Erwähnung. Nicht allein, daß dort Alles nur vom Besten ist, sondern die Preise sind auch sehr mäßig.

—We call the attention of our readers to the fact that they can always find the best liquors, wines and cigars, at the newly opened saloon of Mrs. Bash & Co., N. W. corner of California and Kearny streets. *

—Carrier & Winter have received all the new Chromos, New Engravings, latest styles of Mouldings for Picture Frames. Display your taste in selecting from the largest assortment in the State, at Carrier & Winters, 211 Kearny street. *

A VOICE FROM THE MINES.

The miners of California are a straight-forward and out-spoken class. What they think, they say, and what they say is always to the point. If there is anything they particularly detest, it is humbug. When, therefore, they endorse, in the most enthusiastic language, the merits of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a preventive of the intermittent and remittent fevers prevalent in the gold regions in the Spring and Fall, and as a means of strengthening, cheering, and sustaining them at all seasons in the prosecution of their arduous labors, it may be taken for granted that they speak from experience, and that their testimony is prompted by a grateful remembrance of the benefit they have derived from the preparation. During the past year, upwards of ONE THOUSAND LETTERS have been received from gold-diggers, employees in quartz-crushing mills, &c., &c., dated from every portion of the Pacific gold region, and they all tell the same simple story of sickness averted or cured by this potent PROTECTIVE and RESTORATIVE. From districts where the water and air are inimical to health and life, come the most cheering accounts of the improved physical condition of the inhabitants, consequent upon the general use of the famous vegetable tonic and alterative. Epidemic diarrhœa and dysentery, bilious and gastric fevers, fever and ague, scorbutic diseases, are stated to be *literally disappearing* in the localities where it has become a staple. Malaria appears to have no effect upon systems toned, regulated and reinforced by HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. In all the cities and towns of California they are rapidly displacing the adulterated stimulants heretofore used as medicines, and now, like an echo of the praise accorded to the article in the densely populated localities of the State, comes back this emphatic and enthusiastic voice of approval from every segment of the golden circle of the Pacific territory.

PAIN KILLER — PERRY DAVIS & SON PROVIDENCE R.I. — 1840 1870

Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor mortals, as inevitable as death itself and liable at any time to come upon us. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used on an emergency, when the seminal principle lodged in the system shall develop itself, and we feel the excruciating agonies of pain, or the depressing influence of disease. Such a remedial agent exists in the PAIN KILLER, whose fame has made the circuit of the globe. Amid the eternal ices of the polar regions or beneath the intolerable and burning sun of the tropics, its virtues are known and appreciated. Under all latitudes, from the one extreme to the other, suffering humanity has found relief from many of its ills by its use. The wide and broad area over which this medicine has spread, attests its value and potency. From a small beginning, the Pain Killer has pushed gradually along, making its own highway, solely by its virtues.

Such unexampled success and popularity has brought others into the field, who have attempted, under similarity of name, to usurp the confidence of the people and turn it to their own selfishness and dishonesty, but their efforts have proved fruitless, while the Pain Killer is still growing in public favor.

—Wollt Ihr geschmackvolle und billige Gold- und Silberwaaren kaufen, geht zu J. W. Tucker u. Co., Ecke von Sutter und Montgomery Straßen und Ihr werdet finden was Euer Herz begehrt.

—We call the attention of our readers to the card of the Pine Street Bathing and Hair-dressing Rooms, 406 Pine street, which will be found in another column of this paper.

—The best meat of every description can always be found at John E. Lumsden's, No. 9 Occidental Market. Give him a call.

REMOVED.—The celebrated surgeon, Dr. E. Dudley, has resumed his office, at No. 24 Post street.

CHEAP HOMESTEADS.—Mr. C. H. Killey, Room No. 1, Stevenson's Building, is erecting twenty, two story residences with all the modern improvements, and will sell the same, in monthly installments. Everyone should take the opportunity of getting cheap homesteads. Further information will be given at the office.

CHAMPAGNE. — The celebrated Chas. H. Heidsick Champagne, is for sale by A. Dibble, No. 38 California street

—Coals of every description, best qualities, can be had at lowest prices, by Eldridge & Middleton, No. 14 Post street.

PAINTING.—All kinds of painting and whitening done in the best manner at lowest rates, at Gibb's, No. 638 Sacramento street.

—Mrs. Cowles, 122 and 132 Third street, has constantly on hand a large assortment of millinery of every description, and sells the same at greatly reduced prices.

—All heads of families who wish to supply their children with really first-class shoes, gaiters, etc., should make a call at the Pioneer Shoe Factory of Messrs. Beers, Blair & Maynard, 238 Kearny street. The very finest Gents' and Ladies' boots, shoes and gaiters, can always be found there.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—We advise our readers who intend to buy jewelry for holiday presents, to call at Weyl, Bros., No. 239, corner Kearny and Pine. These gents have a large assortment of jewelry, latest patterns, constantly on hand and sell the same at lowest rates.

—We call the especial attention of all who are afflicted with rheumatic diseases, to the advertisement of Dr. A. B. Atwell, No. 26 Post street, which will be found in our advertising columns.

—All kinds of patterns for ladies', misses', and children's garments will be cut at Mdme. Merrow & Co's., Pattern Emporium and Dress-making Establishment.

—Books and Stationary of every description will be found at lowest prices, at Messrs. Libbey & Swett's, No. 3 New Montgomery street, Grand Hotel Building.

— Das größte Lager und die größte Auswahl von Gold- und Silberwaaren, Schmucksachen, Juwelen besitzt J. W. Tucker u. Co., an der N. O. Ecke von Sutter u. Montgomery Straßen.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Mrs. C. H. Levy has opened a private boarding and lodging house at the corner of Taylor and Turk streets. We recommend this place to all our readers.

—The California Foundry, corner of Main and Harrison streets, will fill all orders in their line promptly, and at lowest prices. Give them a call.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The Hartford Fire Insurance Company is one of the oldest and best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and insures at fair rates. We recommend this Company to all our readers. Messrs. Heywood, Flint & Co., 313 California street, are the Managers for the Pacific Coast.

THE

EXHIBITION AND BALL,

OF THE PUPILS OF

Prof. Chas. H. Hoffman,

WILL TAKE PLACE

On MONDAY, December 26,

....AT....

PACIFIC HALL.

ADMISSION..... 50 CENTS.

LICK HOUSE!

GRAND

MASQUERADE BALL.

TICKETS FOR 28th DECEMBER,

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO.

CHAMPAGNE,

EUGENE CLICQUOT.

THIS FAVORITE BRAND FOR SALE BY

A. VIGNIER, Agent,

429 and 431 Battery street,

....ALSO....

325 Cases Champagne, Gold Pearl,
500 " " Lecureux & Lefornier,
100 " " Roederer,
100 " " Moet & Chandon,
250 " " B. & E. Perrier.

BRANDIES—In Quarters and Eights—A Bonniot & Co., Bisquit, Dubouche & Co., and Tricoche & Co.

WINES—In Casks, Half Casks and Cases, of all grades.

SWEET OIL—J. L. Duret, Maury, Plagniol, Possel—In Quarts and Pints.

SARDINES,
MUSTARD,
OLIVES,
CAPERS,

FRENCH PRESERVES,

....AND....

SHELLED ALMONDS.

San Francisco, Dec. 7, 1870.

SUBSCRIBE FOR YOUR

Papers and Magazines

....WITH....

W. E. LOOMIS,

S. E. Corner Sansome and Washington Sts.

Subscription Books now open. Extra inducements offered. DIARIES, ALBUMS, ALMANACS, etc. fe25

Dr. J. Regensburger

hat seine Office nach seiner Wohnung

No. 112 Powell Straße,

zwischen O'Farrel und Ellis Straße verlegt.

Sprechstunden: von 1 bis 3 Nachmittags.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINES,

NO. 19

Montgomery st. South,

GRAND HOTEL BUILDING.

If you want to make your Wife
A SENSIBLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT

....GO TO....

MATZO & CO.,

NO. 136.....MONTGOMERY STREET,

UNDER OCCIDENTAL BLOCK,

And buy a Box of their

CHOICEST JAPAN TEA,

OR

Some of their splendid JAPANESE GOODS.

PRICE'S

CARVERS!

....FOR....

CHISTMAS PRESENTS.

They are sent all over the world.

....REMOVED TO....

No. 415 Kearny street,

Between Pine and California.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES OF

DRY GOODS!

TAAFFE & CO.,

NO. 9.....MONTGOMERY STREET,

LICK HOUSE,

WILL OFFER FOR SALE

For the Holidays,

Their entire Stock of

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,

....AT THE....

FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:

Mohair Plaids.....$3 per dress, value $5
Mohair Plaids.....$5 per dress, value $7 50
Striped Epinglines.....$5 per dress, value $7 50
Broche Poplin.....$6 per dress, value $8
Empress Cloth, (all wool).....50c per yard value $75
Superfine.....75c per yard, value $1
Cretons.....75c per yard, value $1
500 Dresses real Scotch Linseys.....$3 75, value $6
500 extra superfine do. ..$6 50, former price $10

SILKS.

Colored Silks,	Black Gros Grain Silks,
Plain Silks,	Black Taffetta Silks,
Striped Silks.	Black Radmere Silks
Plaid Silks,	Black Glace Silks,
Chene Silks,	Black Ros de Rhine Silks,
Checked Silks	Black Rep Silks,

Comprising the largest and most varied stock of Silks on the Pacific Coast.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

Fifty pieces entirely new styles of Cloaking Materials. A splendid assortment of stuffs suitable for Winter. Promenade, and Traveling Suits.

The department is in charge of the most competent artists in this line of business in this city.

Orders solicited; perfect fitting garments guaranteed, and at the lowest prices.

Broche and Wool Shawls,
Laces and Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Kid Gloves in all Colors.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Linen Damask, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.
Damask Table Cloths,
Napkins, Doylies,
Towels, Crashes,
Sheetings and Shirtings,

in all the popular brands.

A New Article in Blankets,
Colored and White Flannels,
Quilts, Blankets.

We call the attention of buyers to the above list of prices, which are much below the original cost.

TAAFFE & CO.,

No. 9 Montgomery st,

LICK HOUSE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA

CABIN, $100.....SECOND CLASS, $50

LEAVE WHARF CORNER OF FIRST AND BRANNAN STS., punctually at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the 3d and 18th of each month, (except when either date falls on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding,) for PANAMA, connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

January 3d—MONTANA, connecting with the OCEAN QUEEN.

All steamers touch at Acapulco. Steamers of the 18th touch at Manzanillo.

Steamers of the 3d touch at San Jose de Guatemala.

Through Tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Southampton, Queenstown, Bremen, Brest, and Havre.

For Japan and China.

Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAE, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

Dec. 31st.—Stmr. JAPAN, Capt. Warsaw.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, at their WHARF, CORNER of FIRST AND BRANNAN STREETS.

ja21 ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

SOLOMON TESMORE,

DEALER IN

Oysters, Clams, and

All kinds of SHELL FISH,

Stalls, 57, 58 and 59 California Market,

Entrance on Pine street.

Orders for open or private Parties, Families, Hotels and Restaurants will be promptly attended to. Oysters cooked to order, etc. Ladies' and Gents' Oyster Saloon open from 6 A. M. to midnight.

RE-OPENING

....OF....

CAMMET'S FAMILY RESTAURANT,

....AND....

Oyster Saloon,

Nos. 57 and 59..... Third street,

Messrs. Bradley & Lowry take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have entirely refitted and renovated this popular place, and will open on SATURDAY, November 28th, under the supervision of JOHN MALONE, the well known caterer. All the delicacies of the season constantly on hand.

Private Rooms for the accommodation of Families.

BRADLEY & LOWRY, Proprietors.

NEW BELLA UNION

SAMUEL TETLOW.....Proprietor
R. G. MARSH.....Stage Manager
E. ZIMMER.....Musical Director

This Elegant Temple of Muses is

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Minstrel Performance!
Ethiopian Acts!
Terpsichorian Exercises! Etc.

The Favorite Comedian Mr. HARRY COURTAINE.

The great wonders of the age, Robert and Arthur together with their father Robert Nelson.

Signor Obeni, an Italian contortionist of the most extraordinary power.

Dick Carroll, the neatest and best "Jig Dancer" on this coast.

MISS JOSEPHINE,	MISS NELLIE LEROY,
MAT KELLY,	YOUNG AMERICA,
TOMMY BREE,	LA PETITE BLANCHE,
MATTIE THORNE,	SALLY THAYER,
LEW PARKER,	MAGGIE BREWER,
MINNIE CORBYN,	FANNY GARRETTSON.
MINNIE FILLMORE,	FANNY WEAVER.
LOTTIE LODER.	

And the Excelsior Star Troupe.

New Programme Every Evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Orchestra.....Fifty Cents
Private Boxes.....$2 50 and $3 00
Proscenium Boxes.....$5 00

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

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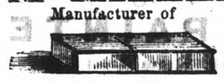

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San Francisco, DECEMBER 23, 1870

Feuilleton.

Das Gefecht der Preuß. Garden bei Le Bourget.

(Fortsetzung.)

Dazu liegt das Dorf in einer Ebene, die nur kurz vor demselben eine geringe Erhöhung hat. Kein Gehölz, kein Garten oder Buschwerk erleichtert das Herannahen. Ringsum sind öde Felder, über die die Kugeln ohne Widerstand streichen können.

Ungefähr 3000 Schritt von Le Bourget senkt sich das Plateau etwas und bildet eine Mulde, in welcher der More-Bach fließt. Durch Aufstauung ist das Thal in eine Inundation verwandelt, die sich von Le Blanc Menil bis Dugny hinzieht, und nur durch den Chausseedamm überbrückt ist, der durch eine Steinbarikade geschützt wird. Hier befanden sich mehrere Häuser, die den Namen Pont Iblon führen, jetzt aber abgerissen und durch Baracken ersetzt sind. Etwa 500 Schritt von Le Bourget nördlich der Inundation sind an beiden Seiten Enplacements für Geschütze und Schützengräben angelegt, um den Durchbruch auf der Chaussee zu verhindern. Dugny und Blanc Menil liegen ebenfalls in der Ebene und sind etwa 3000 Schritt von Le Bourget entfernt; sie sind von den Vorposten der 2. Garde-Division besetzt. Hinter Le Bourget liegen nach Paris zu die beiden Dörfer Drancy und La Courneuve etwa in der Entfernung von 12- und 8000 Schritt, beide von den Franzosen besetzt und stark befestigt. An der Chausse befindet sich daß Fort Aubervilliers, welches mit seinen schweren Geschützen die Hauptstraße des Dorfes bestreichen kann. Aber auch das Fort de l'Est, sowie die Schanze bei La Courneuve können ihre Geschosse mit Leichtigkeit in das Dorf hineinwerfen.

Le Bourget war am 20. September im ersten Anlaufe ohne großen Opfer vom Garde-Grenadier-Regiment Königin Elisabeth genommen worden und seit der Zeit von den Vorposten der 2. Garde-Division besetzt gehalten. Obwohl sehr häufig von den feinlichen Forts und Schanzen heftig beschossen, hatte man es doch nicht geräumt; aber die Besatzung war meistens nur unbedeutend gewesen. Am 27. October fand in der Frühe ein heftiger Angriff des Feindes auf das Dorf statt. Große Colonnen bewegten sich vom Fort Aubervilliers und von den nächstgelegenen Dörfern auf Le Bourget zu. Nur eine Compagnie hielt das Dorf besetzt; sie konnte einem solchen Angriffe nicht widerstehen und zog sich bald hinter die Inundation auf Pont Iblon zurück. So war denn Le Bourget nun in den Händen des Feindes, der sich auch sofort darin festsetzte und alle Vertheidigungsmaßregeln in umfassender Weise traf. Er schlug in die Wände der Mauern Schießscharten, erhöhte auch die Barrikaden, die bereits von unsern Truppen an allen Ausgängen gemacht waren und zog im Ganzen 5000 Mann Infanterie nebst einer Mitrailleusenbatterie dahin. Am 28. Oktober versuchte es spät Abend ein Bataillon vom Garde-Grenadier-Regiment Franz durch Ueberraschung das Dorf zu nehmen, aber der Feind war wachsam und erwiderte den Angriff mit einem heftigen Feuer, so daß sich das Bataillon genöthigt sah, seinen Angriff nach einem Verlust von ungefähr 60 Mann an Todten und Verwundeten aufzugeben und sich wieder zurückzuziehen. Am folgenden Tage wurde nun eine heftige Beschießung durch unsere Artillerie angeordnet. Die Granaten schlugen massenweise in das Dorf ein, zerschlugen die Dächer, warfen die Schornsteine herunter, aber den Feind vertrieben sie nicht. Dieser war ganz ruhig in die Keller hinuntergezogen und wartete das Bombardement ab, um nachher wieder seine alten Stellungen einzunehmen. So ward denn noch an demselben Abend vom Generalcommando befohlen, mit der ganzen 2. Garde-Division einen Sturm auf Le Bourget zu machen, um das Dorf unter jeder Bedingung wieder zu nehmen. Die Disposition wurde folgendermaßen getroffen. Morgens 7 Uhr, den 30. Oktober, sollten alle Truppen der Division, Artillerie, Cavallerie und Infanterie, von ihren Cantonnements aufgebrochen, sich in der bezeichneten Stellung befinden. Um 7½ Uhr sollte von drei Seiten der Kampf aufgenommen werden.

Die Corpsartillerie stand im Centrum auf der Anhöhe hinter Pont Iblon in den Emplacements. Vor ihr an der Inundation war das Regiment Königin Elisabeth mit 11 Compagnien, das Gardeschützenbataillon und 1 Bataillon vom Regiment Königin Augusta aufmarschirt, also zusammen 19 Compagnien, bereit über den Damm vorzugehen und das Dorf in der Front zu umfassen. Vor Blanc Menil in der linken Flanke stand das Regiment Franz mit 2 Bataillonen und in der rechten Flanke von Dugny her das Regiment Alexander ebenfalls mit 2 Bataillonen, gleichzeitig waren die äußersten Flanken auf beiden Seiten durch Cavallerie gedeckt.

Um 7½ Uhr begann die gesammte Artillerie das Bombardement. Ich hatte mich nach dem Kampfplatz begeben, um in nächster Nähe die Vorgänge zu beobachten. Eine halbe Stunde hindurch dauerte die Beschießung. Die Granaten fielen mit großer Präcision in das Dorf ein; allein sie vermochten nicht die massiven Häuser in Brand zu stecken. Die Franzosen waren gerade beim Abkochen beschäftigt. Sie hatten Rindfleisch und Reis empfangen und kochten in den Höfen und in dem Paß, als sie durch das furchtbare Bombardement aufgeschreckt, sich schleunigst in den Kellern und hinter den Mauern versteckten. Von allen Forts und Schanzen wurde unser Feuer heftig erwidert ohne indessen großen Schaden anzurichten. Es war ein furchtbares Conzert; denn über hundert Feuerschlünde waren in Thätigkeit. Es waren nicht mehr einzelne Schüsse, es waren ganze Salven, ein unaufhörliches Rollen gleich dem Pelotonfeuer. In dem trüben Morgennebel zuckten die Blitze gleich Irrlichtern rings umher. Endlich war die Infanterie bis über die Inundation vorgegangen, hier nahm sie unter dem Schutze unserer Batterien, ungesehen von dem Dorfe ihre Aufstellung, um den Angriff zu unternehmen. In lang aufgelöster Schützenlinie gingen die Gardeschützen vor, ihnen folgte das 1. Bataillon des Elisabeth-Regiments in Compagnie-Colonne, geführt von dem Regiments-Commandeur, Oberst v. Zaluskowski. In kurzen Zwischenräumen marschirte in gleicher Weise das 2. Bataillon rechts von der Chaussee, während auf der linken Seite in gleicher Höhe das Füsilier-Bataillon avancirte. Die linke Flanke nahm das eine Bataillon des Regiments Augusta ein. In ruhigem Tempo wie auf dem Exercierplatze stiegen die Bataillone die sanfte Anhöhe hinauf. Da schwieg unsere Artillerie, um nicht die eigene Infanterie zu beschießen. Jetzt begann der Angriff. Der Feind hatte die Barrikade und alle Mauern besetzt, aus jeder Schießscharte, hinter jedem Steine der Barrikade, aus allen Fenstern der anliegenden Häuser sahen Gewehrläufe hervor und richteten ein furchtbares Feuer auf die in ruhigem Schritt anrückenden Bataillone. Wie ein feuersprühender Vulkan, so zuckten die Blitze unaufhörlich auf der ganzen Linie. Aber ohne einen Schuß zu thun, unerschüttert drangen unsere Bataillone vor, die Regiments- und Bataillonsführer ihren Abtheilungen zu Fuß voraus und in unmittelbarer Nähe der Brigade-Commandeur Oberst von Kanitz und der Divisions-General von Budritzki zu Pferde mit ihren Adjutanten. Mit fliegenden Fahnen, unter den Klängen des Liedes: Die Wacht am Rhein, welches die Regiments-Musik hinter der Linie spielte, waren die Angriffs-Colonnen bis auf 100 Schritt an den Feind herangekommen. Jetzt schwieg die Musik und der eigentliche Angriff begann. Mit einem dreimaligen Hurrahruf drang die ganze Linie im Schnellschritt bis an die Mauern und an die Barrikade heran; aber das Feuer war zu stark, massenhaft stürzten die Soldaten zusammen. So wurde denn das 1. Bataillon mehr links hinter die Mauer gezogen, während das zweite Bataillon sich an der rechten Seite deckte. Zehn Schritt vor dem Feinde machten die Füsiliere mit der größten Kaltblütigkeit und Präcision „Linksum" und jagen an den Barrikaden vorbei, auf das Furchtbarste von dort beschossen. Es sollte der Versuch gemacht werden, das Dorf in der Flanke zu nehmen. So umfaßte denn das 1. Bataillon, die Gardeschützen und die 12. Compagnie der Füsiliere, sowie das Bataillon Augusta das Dorf von der linken Seite, während das 2. Bataillon und die 9. und 10. Compagnie von den Füsilieren es von der rechten Seite angriffen. Aber unsere Soldaten konnten nur langsam vorwärts dringen. Die Mauern ließen sich unter dem heftigen Feuer des Feindes nicht einschlagen; da gingen die Angreifer an die Mauern heran, schlugen die Gewehrläufe aus den Schießscharten zurück, legten ihre eigenen Gewehre hinein und schossen sie schnell hinter einander ab. Endlich trafen sie einen Thorweg, den die Pioneere mit ihren Aexten einschlugen und nun drangen in einen großen Hof durch einander Gardeschützen und Grenadiere vom Elisabeth- und Augusta-Regiment hinein. Bald füllte sich der Hof, aber von den anliegenden Gebäuden unterhielten die Franzosen noch immer ein wirksames Feuer. Hier fiel der Oberst vom Augusta-Regiment, Graf Waldersee, von einem Schuß in die Brust getroffen. Er sank zusammen, seine Leute hielten ihn in ihren Armen und flößten ihm Wein ein; aber Alles war vergebens, er verschied nach wenigen Minuten mit den letzten Worten: „Grüßen Sie meine arme Frau!" die er dem Vice-Feldwebel von Dühring zurief. Aber die Pioniere waren nicht unthätig gewesen. Einem Reserve-Offizier kam sein Beruf als Architekt sehr zu statten, er leitete den Angriff auf die Häuser, ließ die Giebel einschlagen und stieg mit seinen Leuten auf den Boden eines Hauses, während noch im Souterrain die Franzosen waren.

So kam es sogar in dem Hause selbst zum Kampfe. Nun gab es keinen Aufenthalt mehr. Von den Hintergebäuden stürzten sie sich in die vorderen. Die Franzosen konnten dem gewaltigen Andrang nicht widerstehen, Bayonnet und Kolben wurden in Thätigkeit gesetzt, und den Feinden, die in diesen Häusern steckten, blieb nichts anders übrig, als die Gewehre von sich zu werfen und um Pardon zu bitten. Händeringend kam ein graubärtiger Capitain aus dem Hause herausgestürzt, er bat um sein Leben, weil er Frau und Kinder habe. Nun fiel nach und nach die ganze untere Häuserreihe an der linken Seite der Straße den Unsern in die Hände.

Gleichzeitig wurde auch der Angriff an der Barrikade erneuert. Der Oberst von Zaluskowski zog die 2. Compagnie Füsiliere und das 2. Bataillon vom Elisabeth wieder von der Flanke nach der Front vor. Die Fahne hoch erhoben, drängte die Heldenschaar gegen den Feind an. Ein mörderisches Feuer empfängt sie; da fällt so Mancher tödtlich getroffen, auch die Fahne sinkt zu Boden. Schnell raffte der Gefreite Karfunkelstein (Karfunkelstein ist mosaischen Glaubens) der schon bei Metz das eiserne Kreuz erhielt, sie auf und trägt sie seinen Kameraden voran. Auch ihn fällt eine Kugel, die Fahne sinkt zum zweiten Male. Da stockte die Schaar, furchtbare Lücken sind in ihre Reihen gerissen. Doch schnell springen drei Offiziere hervor und steigen auf die Barrikade hinauf zum Beispiel und zur Anfeuerung für ihre Leute; aber auch sie fürben mit ihrem Herzblute die Steine des feindlichen Bollwerks. Da in dem kritischen Moment, als der Tod seine furchtbare Ernte hält, als die Führer gefallen sind, die Fahne

am Boden liegt und die Linie stockt, kommt der Divisionsgeneral von Budritzki, ein Greis an Jahren, aber ein Jüngling an Thatkraft schnell herbei. Ihm war schon am Anfang des Gefechtes das Pferd unter dem Leibe erschossen; aber er war mit gezogenem Säbel zu Fuß mit den Soldaten in gleicher Linie avancirt. Jetzt rafft er die Fahne vom Boden auf. In der linken Hand trägt er sie hoch erhoben, in der rechten winkt er mit dem Säbel und ruft den Soldaten zu: Helft da Leute, vorwärts! Dies Beispiel des greisen Helden reißt alle unwiderstehlich mit fort, jetzt zaudert Niemand mehr. Neben dem General zu seiner rechten und linken Seite steigen gleichzeitig der Oberst von Zalusowski und der Oberst-Lieutenant von Grolman ihn unterstützend auf die Barrikade hinauf und unaufhaltsam drängen die andern Soldaten nach.

Einem solchen kühnen Angriff kann der Feind nicht widerstehen. Er flieht in die Häuser und eröffnete von dort aus aufs Neue ein furchtbares Feuer. Da fällt der Oberst v. Zalokowski und v. Hilgers vom Augusta Regiment todt nieder. Vergebens suchen die eingedrungenen Compagnien sich der Häuser zur rechten Seite der Straße zu bemächtigen. Ein unaufhörliches Feuer antwortet ihnen aus den Kellern, aus den Fenstern und selbst aus den Dachlucken. Auch hier sinken Viele schwer getroffen zu Boden. Während der Zeit aber ist es der 12. Compagnie, den Garde-Schützen und den Soldaten vom Regiment Augusta gelungen, sich der Häuser an der linken Seite vollständig zu bemächtigen. Sie hatten mit Aexten, Säbeln und Kolben Thüren und Fenster eingeschlagen, waren in das Innere der Häuser eingedrungen und hatten die Franzosen zu Gefangenen gemacht. Es wurde nun auf die gegenüberliegende Häuser geschossen. Anfangs war es vergebens versucht worden, sie zu erstürmen. Bei dieser Gelegenheit fiel der Lilutenant Graf Keller vom Augusta Regiment. Aber als längere Zeit ein wirksames Feuer auf die Häuser unterhalten wurde, und als nun auch in die Höfe hinter denselben eingedrungen war, ergaben sich endlich die Franzosen in allen Häusern bis an die Kirche hin. An der Kirche lagen aber zwei große Häuser, aus denen unaufhörlich gefeuert wurde, und gleichzeitig wirkten auch Mitrailleusen von dem Ende des Dorfes her. Die beiden Häuser kosteten noch sehr viel Blut; aber endlich mußten auch sie sich ergeben. Ein französischer Major und mehrere Offiziere, die in denselben sich befanden, gaben das Zeichen der Ergebung.

(Schluß folgt.)

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule.....August 9, 1870.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily	Passengr Sunday excepted	Mixed.*
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 A M	4.00 P M	7.00 P M
Oakland	"	8.30 "	4.30 "	
San Jose	"	7.45 "	4.35 "	
Stockton	"	12.02 M	7.53 "	
Sacramento	Ar	1.50 P M	9.30 "	7.40 A M
Sacramento	Lv	2.10 "		9.00 A M
Marysville	Ar	4.00 "		1.15 P M
Chico	"	6.45 "		5.20 P M
Colfax	Lv	5.00 "	*Daily East of Sacramento.	4.00 "
Reno	"	1.15 A M		5.45 A M
Winnemucca	"	9.10 "		10.15 P M
Battle Mountain	"	12.00 M		3.50 A M
Carlin	"	3.10 P M		10.00 "
Elko	"	4.40 "		12.30 P M
Kelton	"	1.30 A M		7.45 A M
Ogden,	Ar	6.00 "		5.00 "

WESTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Passengr Sunday excepted	Mixed.*
Ogden	Lv	6.00 P M		5.00 P M
Kelton	"	10.42 "		1 30 A M
Elko	"	8.45 A M		7.15 P M
Carlin	"	10.15 "		9.45 "
Battle Mountain	"	1.25 P M		3.05 A M
Winnemucca	"	4.05 P M		9.00 "
Reno	"	1.00 A M		11.30 "
Colfax	"	8.45 "		12.50 P M
Chico	"	6.30 "		10 30 A M
Marysville	"	9.10 "		2.30 P M
Sacramento	Ar	11.25 "		6.30 "
Sacramento	Lv	11.45 "	7.00 A M	7.30 "
Stockton	"	1.40 P M	8.38 "	
San Jose	Ar	5.35 "	12.00 M	
Oakland	"	5.30 "	12.10 P M	
San Francisco	"	6.00 "	12.40 "	9.30 A M

P. M.	A. M.	Local Trains.		A. M.	P. M.
3.00	9.00	lv...San Francisco...ar		9.40	7.30
3.20	9 20	.....Oakland.....		9.18	7.05
4.40	11.05	.....Niles.....		8 15	5.35
5.35	12.00	ar....San Jose.....lv		7.45	4.35

From San Francisco.	From Oakland.	From Brooklyn.
B 6:50 A. M.	B 5:40 A. M.	B 5:30 A. M.
D 8:00 "	B 6:55 "	B 6:45 "
9:00	8:00 "	7:50 "
D 10:00 "	9:00 "	
11:00 "	10:00 "	9:50 "
D 12:00 M.	11:00 "	
2:00 P. M.	12:00 M.	11:50 "
D 3:00 "	2:00 P.	
4:00 "	3:00 "	2:50 P. M.
5:15 "	4:00 "	
6:45 "	5:20 "	5:10 "
B 11:30 "	6:55 "	6:45 "

From San Francisco.	From Alameda.	From Haywards.
B 7:20 A. M.	B 5:25 A. M.	B 4:30 A. M.
E 9:00 "	B 7:35 "	B 7:00 "
BC 9:30 "	E 9:06 "	E 8:30 "
EC 11:30 "	B 9:35 "	B 9:00 "
1:30 P. M.	E 11:36 "	E 11:00 "
4:30 "	1:35 P. M.	
6:00 "	4:35 "	3:55 P M
	E 5:05 "	

B Sundays excepted. E Sundays only.
D To Oakland only. C To Fruit Vale only.

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All orders from the Interior, Oregon and Washington Territory, or any place on the Pacific Coast, attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Mr. Sims appreciates the past liberal patronage of his friends, and trusts he may continue to merit it in the future.

For the information of strangers, he would say that he feels confident that his experience in his particular calling is surpassed by none on this Coast, which his superior work, sent to almost every town in California, Oregon, Victoria, and Sandwich Islands, and to be seen on some of the best buildings in San Francisco, fully attest.

Also—A very large lot of Second-hand Shutters, of various dimensions, all for sale at very low rates.

N. B.—Mr. E. M. Burton, of Portland, will make contracts for Iron Work, in my name. dec11

THE BUILDING FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE..

CITY OF PARIS

..TAKEN..

By Kohler, Chase & Co.

KOHLER, CHASE & CO.,

Will remove about the 15th of September, 1870, to the large, three-story Building,

633 AND 635.....CLAY STREET,

Extending from Clay to Commercial, bet. Kearny and Montgomery sts., formerly known as the "CITY OF PARIS."

☞ Friends and the public generally are assured that their increased accommodations and facilities with greatly reduced rent, will result in marked benefit to customers, insuring the lowest possible wholesale prices, a large and varied assortment and the best style and quality of goods.

Chickering & Sons' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Organs, with other musical instruments will occupy the entire first floor.

Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions and Toys on the second and third floors.

A Standing Invitation is extended to everybody to visit the New Store and examine goods and prices.

New Store! New Store!

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the people of San Francisco in general, that he has opened again a store with an entire new stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Thanking them for the patronage and confidence bestowed on me in former times, I beg to continue the same in future.

S. ROSENTHAL,
10 Kearny street.

BENNETT & CO.,

Whiteners and Plasterers,

NO. 225 FIFTH STREET,

Near Folsom,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ PAPER HANGING AND GLAZING.

Orders promptly attended to. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,

...IMPORTERS OF...

HARDWARE,

Nos. 3 and 5.....Front street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY BUYERS is invited to our stock of Goods selected with special reference to the wants of the country, consisting in part of the following articles:

Farming Tools, Hoes, Rakes, Bailing Rope, Shovels, Scythes and Snaths, Blacksmith's Tools, Stocks and Dies, Files and Rasps, Bolts, Axles, Springs, Anvils, Vises and Bellows, Carpenters' Tools, Builders' Hardware, Miners' Tools, Picks and Shovels, Cast Steel Sledges, Drill Hammers, Sluice Forks, Powder, Fuse, etc., Nails, Coil Chain, Rope, Axes, Cast Steel, Cutlery, Shelf Hardware.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly and faithfully executed.

NOS. 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET...San Francisco.

$6.00.
$6.00.
$6.00.
$6.00.

PERFECT FITTING PANTS.

Made to Order, for $6, at

M. SHORT'S,

536 COMMERCIAL STREET, bet. Montgomery.

☞ You can take your choice from 50 PATTERNS.

BUSINESS SUITS (to order), $25—and all other Suits in proportion. BOYS' CLOTHING made to order. We will guarantee all our work to give entire satisfaction.

☞ DON'T FORGET—The corner of Commercial and Leidesdorff.

"Charley's Market,"

NO. 6 EVERETT STREET,

Near Third.....San Francisco.

☞ The best of all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, Oysters and Vegetables in season, always on hand at the lowest Market Prices.

Marketing delivered free of Charge.

CHAS. BRUGGS, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL

Steam Printing House

FRANCIS, VALENTINE & CO., Proprietors,

NO. 517 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WHAT CHEER LAUNDRY,

What Cheer House.

Special attention paid to doing up Washing in the best style.

Washing returned in time for any steamer or train leaving the city.

All buttons sewed on, and ordinary mending done.

Give us a trial.

Laundry Office, What Cheer House.

se21

מצבת מצבת

PACIFIC MARBLE MANUFACT'NG CO.,

Workers and Dealers in

Marble Mantels

Freestone, Granite,

MARBLE MONUMENTS,

GRAVE STONES,

☞ MONUMENTS WITH HEBREW INSCRIPTIONS.

No. 937.....Market street,

Between Fifth and Sixth.

JAS. A. PRITCHARD, Superintendent.

☞ All Work done at the Lowest Rates. jy15

Amerikanischer Dampf-Ofen,

Patentirt Januar 1867 und Februar 1869, durch Young, Benster & Co.

Kein Holz, Kohlen, Asche, Ofenrohr und Schornstein, und durchaus sicher. Sparsamkeit und Bequemlichkeit verbunden.

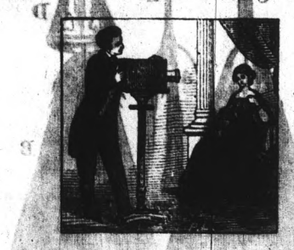
William Friel, Fabrikant,
Alleiniger Patentee für die Pacific Küste,
No. 67 und 69 Vierte Straße.

☞ Dieser Ofen erhielt das erste Diploma auf der Sacramento, Stockton und Staats Ausstellung.

Country Rights zu verkaufen und Agenten gesucht.

IN THE FIELD AGAIN!

THE PIONEER PHOTOGRAPHER,



HENRY BUSH,

CAN BE FOUND AT THE SPLENDID GALLERY, Junction of Market and Kearny sts. His Photographs and Ambrotypes can not be surpassed.

For a good picture go to HENRY BUSH.

Mme. LOUIS TERME,

COSTUMER,

NO. 519.....JACKSON STREET.

Theatrical Costumes; Ball Dresses, Military Uniforms constantly on hand. Costumes of every description made to order at the shortest notice. Orders respectfully solicited. Terms moderate.

WM. RENTON. S. E. SMITH. R. K. HAM.

RENTON, SMITH & CO.,

Lumber Dealers,

Spars and Piles constantly on hand,

OFFICE,.....Pier 3 Stewart street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Office of the Port Blakely Steam Saw Mill, Puget Sound.

Cargoes furnished to order.

To Distillers and Wine Growers.

For Sale.—New and second-hand Pipes and ¾ Pipes, in good order; also, new and second-hand whisky Barrels.

Chas. Harley & Co.,

116 and 118 Davis street, San Francisco.

St. Boniface Restaurant,

745 MARKET STREET.

Opposite Dupont,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

FRANK BERGMAN.....Proprietor.

☞ The Restaurant is open day and night, and in all respects a First Class Family Restaurant.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT

....OF....

Silver Plated Wares,

MANTLE CLOCKS AND BRONZES,

Cut Glassware,

VASES,

TABLE CUTLERY, COLOGNE SETS, Etc.

Including the famous CALIFORNIA CARVERS.

... AT....

HAYNES & LAWTON,

Grand Hotel Building,

NAGLEE STREDL.

JOHN O'BRIEN. J. M. WARD

O'BRIEN & WARD,

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

N.E. Cor. Montgomery & Clay sts.

HOTELS, PRIVATE FAMILIES and EMPLOYERS of every description, promptly supplied with the best MALE and FEMALE HELP, WITHOUT TROUBLE OR EXPENSE. Only send order, or write by Mail or Express, to

JOHN O'BRIEN & CO., San Francisco

LE.

A FULL SET OF TRIMMED PATTERNS, just received. Plain patterns cut to exact measure. All Garments made in the latest style, and warranted to fit, at Mme. WILLER'S, 129 Second street.

SAN FRANCISCO

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1855,

No 230 - Sutter Street,

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING,

☞ Good Servants Always in the Office.

VALE & WARREN, Proprietors.

REBECCA M. HOWARD, M. D.

No. 220 Stockton street,

Opposite the Pavilion.

PUPIL AT THE LYING-IN-HOSPITAL, BOSTON, Mass., Graduate of Pennsylvania Medical Institute, Philadelphia. Attends to every department of Medical Practice among ladies and children. Confinement patients receive prompt and skillful attention.

Office Hours—11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

---

26 THIRD STREET 26

NEAR MARKET, (WEST SIDE).

$30,000 WORTH

...OF....

BOOTS AND SHOES!

IMPORTANT

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

OBSERVE THE LIST OF PRICES:

		Worth
Gent's Strong Kip Boots	$2 00	3 50
Gent's Calf Boots, only	2 50	4 00
Gent's French Calf Sewed Boots	3 50	6 00
Gent's Screwed Boots, California make	3 50	5 50
Gent's Custom-made Boots, only	6 00	10 00
Gent's Brogans, 75c. to $1; Screwed	1 75	2 50
Gent's Congress Gaiters, $1 50; fine Sewed	2 00	3 00
Ladies' Kid foxed high-cut Balmorals	1 75	3 00
Ladies' English Lasting Congress Gaiters	1 00	2 00
Ladies' Kid-foxed Brass-heeled Balmorals	3 00	5 00
Ladies' Calf and Goat Boots, only	1 00	1 75
Ladies' Button Boots, reduced to	2 75	4 50
Ladies' Slippers, 50c.; fine Kid	1 00	2 00
Childrens' Screwed Shoes, heels, only	50	1 00
Childrens' Scollop top Balmorals	1 25	2 00
Childrens' French Calf Shoes	1 50	2 00
Infants' Shoes, 25c., 50c. and	75	
Boys' Copper-toed Shoes, only	75	1 50
Boys' Top-Sole Screwed Boots	2 25	3 50
Boys' Copper-toed Boots, only	1 25	3 00

☞ Country orders carefully and promptly attended to.

The only place where you can buy cheap BOOTS AND SHOES of every description for Ladies and Gents, Misses and Children, is at

SULLIVAN & SWEENEY'S,

26 Third street 26

NEAR MARKET, (WEST SIDE).

Santa Claus' Headquarters.

AHEAD AGAIN!

FREY

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

FINE GOODS,

RICH FANCY GOODS

—AND—

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

From Europe, and in consequence of this direct importation will sell CHEAPER than any other store in the city. IF YOU WANT BARGAINS and first-class Goods, go to

FREY'S

FANCY GOODS EMPORIUM,

404 Kearny street, near Pine.

☞ We will fill small orders from families in the interior through Wells, Fargo & Co., C. O. D. All orders will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE.

☞ The BOSTON MANUFACTURING CO. have this day sold their business, No. 649 Market street, San Francisco, to Henry Luchsinger.

GOODWIN & CO.

November 14, 1870.

Referring to the above, the undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he will carry on the Furniture business at the old stand, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and prices to suit the times, to merit a share of the public patronage. HENRY LUCHSINGER.

November 14, 1870

New Philadelphia

RESTAURANT,

NO. 110 SUTTER STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

CHARLES GRUBER. HENRY SIMON.

SHERMAN & HYDE,

(Successors to A. A. Rosenberg,)

Dealers in Sheet Music, Pianos and Musical Merchandise of every Description,

NO. 139 KEARNY STREET,

Corner Sutter,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Pianos for rent at reasonable rates. Tuning done by experienced workmen. Persons in the interior desiring anything in our line, can address us by mail and their orders will be faithfully filled.

New Branch Store.

NO. 140 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Occidental Hotel Building.

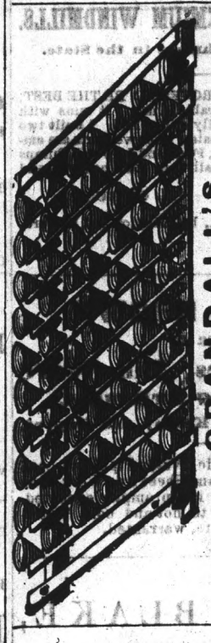
The finest stock of Cutlery in the city. Razors and Shears Ground, and all kinds of Jobbing done in the best manner.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WILL & FINCK,

Manufacturing Cutlers, Locksmiths and Bell Hangers,

821 Kearny street and 140 Montgomery street.



CRANDALL'S PATENT SPRING BED!

IS COMBINING CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY AND ELASTICITY, AND CAN BE afforded at a moderate price.

The Crandall Patent Spring Bed is superior to any other bed in use. The springs being in couplets and self-supporting, cannot cripple down or otherwise get out of order. These beds being without upholstery, are aired at pleasure, and present no harbourage for dirt, bugs, or other kinds of vermin. Finally, all who have used them, pronounce them better than any other beds, with which they are acquainted. These beds are on exhibition and for sale at the cabinet warerooms of

JOHNSON & HEGE, 413 FINE ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny.
And also at.....No. 639 MARKET ST., near New Montgomery.

FAMILY LIQUORS,

No. 37 Sutter street,.....near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Families and others in want of FINE WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH ALES and PORTER, will find it to their advantage to call at the well known Liquor Store of C. COATES, No. 37 Sutter street, below Montgomery.

BAYLEY & WINTERS,

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

618 and 620 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ First class plain Cards, $1.00 per dozen; Enameled Cards, $2.00, and all other work in proportion.

NUOLEUS BILLIARD SALOON,

NO. 602 MARKET ST.....near Third,

STODDART & MERKLE, Proprietors.

We respectfully announce to the public that we have fitted up an elegant Billiard Saloon at the above place, where none but the best Billiard Tables can be found.

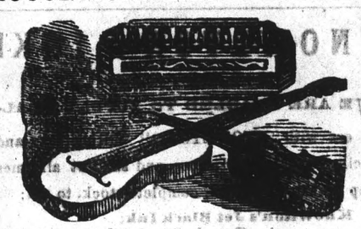
Adjoining the Billiard saloon is an elegantly fitted Card Room.

☞ The best Wines and Liquors at the bar.

C. C. KEENE,

MANUFACTURER OF

ACCORDIONS AND FLUTINAS,



105 MONTGOMERY ST., near Sutter, S. F.

☞ FIRST PREMIUM.—Instruments sold and repaired. Teacher of the Accordion. Roman Violin Springs of the best quality.

JOE WINDROW,

TEACHER OF

Sparring and the Art of Self-Defence,

CONGRESS HALL,

No. 314 Bush street,.....San Francisco.

PANEIDOLON!

Two Hours in Europe

AMIDST THE

WAR OF GIANTS,

AT....

PLATT'S HALL,

COMMENCING ON THE EVENING OF

MONDAY,.....DECEMBER 19TH,

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.

☞ The great PANEIDOLON, now for the first time exhibited, is confidently presented in a most wonderful combination of artistic genius and mechanical skill; in it the Gravelotte and Sedan is pictured in our minds.

RESULTS OF WAR.

The PANEIDOLON has been prepared from sketches especially made in the various localities, by the most celebrated artists.

☞ Box Office open on MONDAY, Dec. 19th, where reserved seats can be secured two days in advance.

For particulars see bills of the day.

V. P.

Handels-  Marke.

KOLKEETA,

Ein sicheres Mittel gegen Zahnweh!

Dem Publikum hierdurch zur Anzeige, daß endlich ein sicheres Mittel gegen Zahnweh entdeckt worden ist.

1) Vertreibt es Zahnweh;
2) Verhütet es das Schmerzen schaddafter Zähne;
3) Stärkt es das Zahnfleisch;
4) Verbessert es den Athem.

Diese in ihrer Zusammensetzung völlig harmlose Präparation verschafft bei dem so empfindlichen Zahnweh in kurzer Zeit Erleichterung und, wenn nach Vorschrift gebraucht, vertreibt sie dasselbe völlig. Sie schmeckt angenehm, und ist deshalb sehr empfehlenswerth für Kinder. Man braucht sie nicht vorsichtig am schmerzenden Zahne anzuwenden, sondern sich nur den Mund damit auszuspülen.

Kein Nachtheil kann durch den Gebrauch der Präparation entstehen; es enthält weder Säuren noch beizende Bestandtheile. Man kann es auch ohne Nachtheil verschlucken.

Eltern werden dringend ersucht, diese Präparation zu gebrauchen, ehe sie die Zähne ihrer Kinder bei leichtem Schmerz ausziehen lassen.

Jeder sollte Kolkeeta anwenden, sowohl als Verhütungs- wie als Heilmittel.

Haupt-Depot und Fabrik: „Italo-American Drug Store" 630 Washington Straße.

Gedruckte Gebrauchsanweisungen werden jeder Flasche beigegeben.

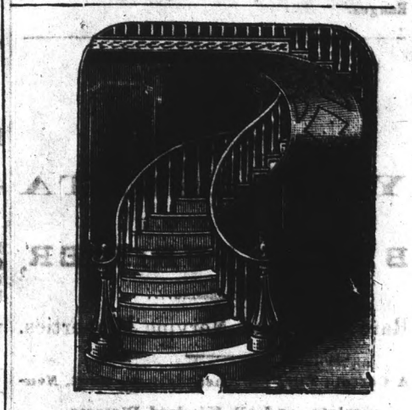
Retail-Preis 50 Cents per Flasche. Wiederverkäufer erhalten angemessenen Rabatt.

JACOB GRAF,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

NO. 315 KEARNY ST., bet. Bush and Pine.

☞ A fine assortment of Watches and Jewelry constantly on hand. Watches will be repaired at the shortest notice and lowest rates.



G. R. JESSE. H. M. DREW.

JESSE & DREW,

STAIR BUILDERS,

407 MISSION STREET,

Corner Fremont, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Constantly on hand and made to order, Stair Rails, Posts, Balusters, etc.

BROWN & WILSON,

SPHALTUM ROOFE,

OFFICE,.....614 MISSION STREET

Near Second.

☞ The undersigned are prepared to ROOF houses in the city or county at the shortest notice. Warehouses and stores will be given particular attention. Roofs guaranteed for the term of TEN years. Roofing material for sale at the lowest prices, and directions given free of charge. Felt Roofing. We only use the real English felt and asphaltum with good gravel, instead of sand and dirt. We are workmen and superintend all our work. Best references given. Orders promptly attended to. BROWN & WILSON.

Milk Depot, 202 Dupont st., near Post.

J. LOHMANN,

Dealer in

Sweet & Fresh Butter,

Eggs, all kinds of Cheese and Dairy Produce,

202 Dupont street.....Near Post,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Fresh Butter, Milk, Buttermilk and Cheese, EVERY DAY.

GOTTHARD KOEHLER. CHARLES AUG. RITTER.

KOEHLER & RITTER

Manufacturers of

Jewelry and Silver Ware,

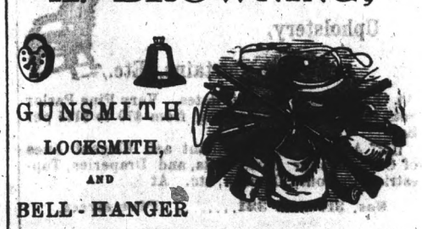
and

Diamond, Enameled and Quartz Jewelry made to order,

No. 630 Merchant st., bet. Kearny and Montg'y,

San Francisco.

A. BROWNING,



GUNSMITH

LOCKSMITH,

AND

BELL-HANGER

No. 651 Washington street;

Southside, below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,

And all kinds of Sporting Materials on hand, and sold at reasonable prices.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Repairing all kinds of Work entrusted to me.

no12 A. BROWNING.

NOTICE.

☞ Notice is hereby given that on and after the 16th day of January, 1871, the undersigned will pay to the holders of (or order) a pro rata of their claims on the 20 per cent. still due for the reservations taken by the city, from the amount that may be on hand at that date.

A. AUSTIN,
Collector of Outside Land Assessment.

H. J. HYLAND & CO.,

Real Estate and Business Agency,

103 Montgomery Street,

Up Stairs. SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Business Places of every description disposed of. Partnerships Negotiated, Houses Rented and Collections made.

FRITZ KATZ,

BUTCHER,

Nos. 97 and 99....California Market.

ALL KINDS OF MEAT OF THE BEST QUALity at the Lowest Rates. First-class Lard, Smoked Tongue, Smoked Beef and Mutton, the best German Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, etc., constantly on hand.

☞ Hotels and Boarding Houses will find it to their advantage to purchase at my stand.

Contracts made with vessels. oc15

WM. O. MURTHA.

403 SUTTER STREET,....opp the Synagogue.

PATENT

CHIMNEY TOPS

..OR..

Ventilators

Over three thousand now in use in this City and State, and there is not one but gives entire satisfaction. They are warranted or NO PAY.—Call and see book of references.

Plumbing and General Gas Fitting done in the best manner at shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ LEAKY ROOFS repaired and warranted. Strict attention paid to repairing Stoves and Ranges.

YERBA SANTA

....AN INFALLIBLE....

BLOOD PURIFIER,

....POSSESSING....

Rare Tonic and Nervine Properties.

A Certain Cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and all Kindred Diseases.

It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS; radically cures SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all ERUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS Diseases; gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPEPSIA, ERYSIPELAS, Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from an herb found indigenous in California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.

For Sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., AGENTS,
539 and 531 MARKET ST., San Francisco.

GREAT REDUCTION IN OYSTERS!

"THE BIVALVE"

Oyster Saloon!

...AND....

CHOP HOUSE;

NO. 640.....MARKET STREET,

HAS BEEN REFITTED BY ITS PRESENT proprietors in a most elegant style.

If you want a really first-class meal,

GO TO THE BIVALVE.

If, after leaving the Theatre, you want to enjoy a good plate of Oysters, or a good Steak,

GO TO THE BIVALVE.

dec3 SPREEN & DAVIS, Proprietors.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

319 & 321 Pine street,

THE PIONEERS OF THE PACIFIC,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE LARGEST and most select assortment of

FURNITURE,

Upholstery,

Lace Curtains, Etc.,

At the Lowest Market Rates. Very Fine Parlor Sets just arrived, and selling from $70 to $175 per Set.

☞ Also, on hand, Brilliant and Elegant lines of Coverings for Parlor Sets, and Draperies, Tapestries, Cretons, Damask, etc. At

Nos. 319 and 321.....Pine street.

REMOVAL.

R. H. M'DONALD & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

Are now removing to their new store on the

CORNER OF MARKET AND FIRST STREETS.

B. F. Howland & J. H. Peterson,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

Nos. 25 and 27 Third street,

East side, near Market street, San Francisco.

ENAMELED CARDS, AMBROTYPES AND SUN PRINTS, Executed in a Superior Manner.

Small Pictures copied and enlarged to any size, and retouched by the best Artist in this State. We warrant all work made at the NEW YORK GALLERY to be superior to any made in this City or State. Please give us a call and see our Specimens before sitting elsewhere. ☞ Remember the place,

New York Gallery,

Nos. 25 and 27 Third street, East side, near Market.

AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN.

SAULMANN'S COFFEE SALOON,

GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,

518 and 520 California street,

Opposite California Market, San Francisco.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies and Parties, promptly attended to.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient guarantee of the superiority of his productions. de18

EUGENE BOUCHER,

Merchant Tailor,

NO. 537....SACRAMENTO STREET,

Near Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Would remind his customers that long experience and practice is the best recommendation.

HUNT'S FIRST PREMIUM WINDMILLS.

The oldest Establishment in the State.

THIS WINDMILL HAS PROVED TO BE THE BEST, cheapest and most durable in use. It runs with great regularity, and is easily controlled. I built two styles and six sizes; all the latest improvements are embodied in my mills. Surface, Force and deep well Pumps kept constantly on hand. Call and examine styles and prices.

E. O. HUNT,

123 SPEAR ST., bet. Mission and Howard.

CHARLES BROWN,

DEALER IN

Ranges, Stoves, Tin Ware

AND COOKING UTENSILS,

724 Market st., bet. Kearny and Dupont.

☞ Chimney Tops made, Water Pipe and Lead Pipe laid, Metal Roofing and Sheet Iron Work done to order. All work in my line promptly executed. Particular attention paid to hot and cold Water-baths. Stoves, Ranges, etc. warranted.

DR. C. E. BLAKE,

DENTIST,

OFFICE.....30 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post.

J. L. KALISHER,

מוהל **MOHEL,** מוהל

366 Minna street.....Bet. Fourth and Fifth.

REFERENCES:

Rev. Dr. E. Cohn, M. D.; C. Meyer, Esq.
A. Arenstein, M. D.

☞ The undersigned respectfully announces to the Hebrews of this city, that he is a competent Mohel, and has practiced the same for a number of years. He kindly refers to the above list of prominent co-religionists. If required, he can refer to a number of families in this city, where he has officiated as Mohel for the last eight months.

J. L. KALISHER.

JOB IN THE FIELD AGAIN.

THE WELL KNOWN AND FAVORITE

JOB

Restaurant and Ice Cream Saloon,

....AT....

237 KEARNY ST., bet. Bush and Sutter.

☞ Nothing but the best the Market affords will be served.

The finest Confectionery and Cakes constantly on hand.

KNOWLTON'S INK!

WE ARE ENABLED TO SUPPLY DEALers with "KNOWLTON'S" Writing Inks and Mucilage, at Factory prices, and shall at all times keep on hand a full and complete stock, to wit:

Knowlton's Jet Black Ink;
- - **Purple Black Writing Fluid;**
- - **Indestructible Black Ink;**
- - **Carmine Ink;**
- - **Blue Ink;**
- - **Violet Ink;**
- - **Purple Ink;**
- - **Red Ink;**
- - **Brown Ink;**
- - **Bismarck Ink;**
- - **Yellow Ink;**
- - **Green Ink;**
- - **Gold Ink;**
- - **Silver Ink;**
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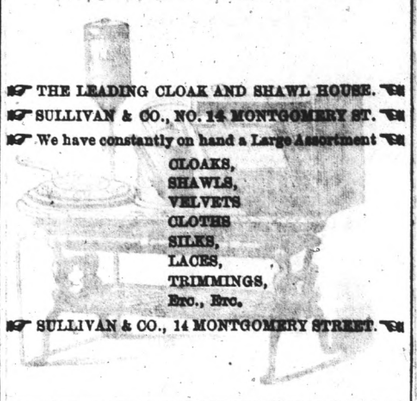

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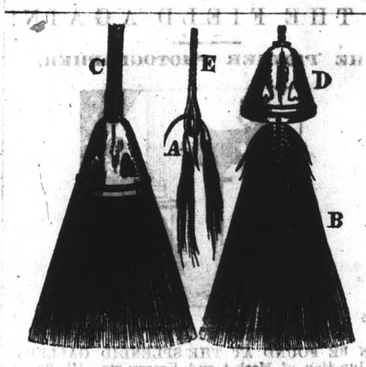

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